

No. 18.]

VOL. LXXIII.

JONAS GREEN,
MURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**CAPTURE
OF THE PRESIDENT.**
of a letter from Com. Alex-
ander Murray, President of a
Court of Inquiry, lately held at
New-York, to investigate the
causes of the capture of the U.
S. frigate President, to the Sec-
retary of the Navy, dated
New-York, April 17, 1815.

We have been the more minute in our investigation than might at first view have been deemed necessary; but as there has been a diversity of opinions prevailing among British commanders, concerned in her capture, it was desirable in every way, to lay before the world the most correct manner, every circumstance that led to that event, which has afforded another high proof of American heroism, and so highly honourable to her commanders and crew, that every American citizen must feel a pride in knowing, that our flag hath been nobly defended.

the execution of the orders of the Secretary of the Navy, we (with the exception of two young midshipmen) examined every officer belonging to the President, within the reach of the contest between the late glories and a squadron of H. B.

We are of opinion that the primary cause of the loss of the *President*, was her running on the bar and leaving this port. The violence and continuance of the rocks she received for an hour and half or more, considering that she was laden with stores and provisions for a very long cruise, could not have injured her greatly, but must have impeded her sailing, and hogged and twisted her appearance when she arrived at Bermuda, must have been the effects of this unfortunate accident. We are convinced that it was owing to this, that the enemy were able to overtake

The striking of the President on the bar cannot be imputed to the fault of any officer who was attached to her; on the contrary, we took every possible precaution was taken, and the utmost exertions were used by her commander and officers, to insure her safe passage over the bar, and to relieve her after she had struck. The accident was occasioned by some mistake in placing the boats, which were to serve as beacons for the President, through a channel always dangerous for a vessel of her draught, but particularly so at such a time as she was obliged to select for passing it, when the land marks could not be distinguished.

From the time that the superiority of the enemy's force was ascertained, and it became the duty of the President to evade it, we are convinced that the most proper measures were pursued, and that she made every possible effort to escape. So means, in our opinion, were so likely to be attended with success, as those which were adopted by our Government. Any suggestions that different measures would have been more proper or more likely to accomplish the object, we think are without foundation, and may be the result of ignorance; or the dictates of a culpable ambition, or of envy.

manner that will do justice to our feelings, our admiration of the conduct of Com. Decatur, and his officers and crew, while engaged with the enemy, threatened with a force so superior, possessing advantages, which must have appeared to render all opposition unavailing, otherwise than as it might affect the honour of our navy, and the character of our seamen. They fought with a spirit which no prospect of success could have heightened, and if victory had met its common reward, the *Endymion's* name would have been added to our list of naval conquests. In this unequal conflict the enemy gained a ship but the victory was ours. When the President was obliged to leave the *Endymion* to avoid the other ships, which were fast coming up, the *Endymion* was subdued; and if her friends had not been at hand to rescue her, she was so entirely disabled that she soon must have struck her flag. A proof of this, is that she made no attempt to pursue the President, or to annoy her by a single shot while the President was within her reach, when, with the hope of escape from the overwhelming force which was nearly upon her, the President presented her stern to the *Endymion's* broadside. A further proof that the *Endymion* was conquered is, the shattered condition in which she appeared, while the President in the contest with her had sustained but little injury; and the fact that the *Endymion* did not join the squadron till many hours after the President had been surrounded by the other four enemy's ships and had surrendered to them, is strong corroborative evidence of the disabled state in which the President left the *Endymion*.

We think it due to Com. Decatur and his heroic officers and crew, to notice the proposition he made to board the Endymion, when he found she was coming up, and the manner in which this proposition was received by his gallant crew. Such a design, at such a time, could only have been conceived by a soul without fear, and approved with enthusiastic cheerings by men regardless of danger. Had not the enemy perceived the attempt, and availed himself of the power he had in the early part of the action to shun the approach of the President, the American stars might now be shining on the Endymion. In the subsequent part of the engagement, the enemy's squadron was too near to permit the execution of this design and the disabled state of the Endymion would have frustrated the principal object, which Com. Decatur had in making so bold an attempt, which was to avail himself of the Endymion's superior sailing to escape with ease from his pursuers.

We conclude by expressing our opinion, that Com. Decatur, as well during the chase, as through his contest with the enemy, evinced great judgment and skill, perfect coolness, the most determined resolution and heroic courage. That his conduct, and the conduct of his officers and crew, is highly honourable to them, and to the American navy, and deserves the warmest gratitude of their country. That they did not give up their ship till she was surrounded and overpowered by a force so superior, that further resistance would have been unjustifiable and a useless sacrifice of the lives of brave men.

The order of the Secretary of the Navy requires us to express an opinion as to the conduct of the officers and crew of the President after the capture. The testimony of all the witnesses concurs in enabling us to give it our decided approbation.

By the court.

ALEX. MURRAY, Pres.

True copy from the original,
Cadwalader D. Golden,
Judge Advocate.

Navy Department, April, 20, 1815.

APPROVED—
B. W. CROWNINSHIELD.

In the course of official duty, it is my highest satisfaction to render justice to the gallantry and good conduct of the brave officers and seamen of the United States Navy.

In giving an official sanction to the recent proceedings of the court of Enquiry, instituted at your request, to investigate the causes of the loss, by capture, of the Frigate President, late of the Navy of the United States, while under your command; and to enquire into the conduct of the commander, officers and crew of the said Frigate, before and after surrender to the enemy; it would be equally unjust to your merit, as well as to my sentiments and feelings, to pass over this investigation with a mere formal approbation—I have therefore, sir, to express to you, in the fullest manner, the high sense of approbation which the President of the United States and this department entertain for your professional character as an officer, who in every instance has added lustre to the stars of the union; and whose brilliant actions have raised the national honor and fame, even in the moment of surrendering your ship to an enemy's squadron of vastly superior force, over whose attack singly, you were decidedly triumphant: and you will be pleased to present to each of your gallant officers and crew, the thanks of your government, for their brave defence of the ship, and the flag of the United States.

The proceedings and opinion of the court of Enquiry of which Commodore Alexander Murray is President, are approved.
I am very respectfully, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
B. W. CROWNINSHIELD.
Com. Stephen Decatur, U. S. navy,
N.-Y.

The following striking description of the Falls of the Missouri, is extracted from that highly interesting and valuable work, Lewis and Clarke's Travels; a book which ought to belong to the library of every man able to purchase it. [Nat. Intel.]

it. [Narr. Auth.] Captain Lewis had gone about two miles, when his ears were saluted with the agreeable sound of a fall of water, and as he advanced, a spray which seemed driven by the high southwest wind arose above the plain like a column of smoke, and vanished in an instant. To-wards this point he directed his steps, and the noise increasing as he approached, soon became too tremendous to be mistaken for anything but the Great Falls of the Missouri. Having travelled seven miles after first hearing the sound, he reached the falls about 12 o'clock; the hills as he approached were difficult of access and 200 feet high down these he hurried with impatience, and seating himself on some rocks under the centre of the falls enjoyed the sublime spectacle of this stupendous object, which since its creation had been lavishing its magnificence upon the desert, unknown to civilization.

The river immediately at its cascade is 300 yards wide, & is pressed in by a perpendicular cliff on the left, which rises to about 100 feet, and extends up the stream for a mile, on the right, the bluff is also perpendicular, for 300 yards above the fall. For ninety or a hundred yards, from the left cliff, the water falls in one smooth, even sheet, over a precipice of at least 80 feet. The remaining part of the river precipitates itself with a more rapid current, but being received as it falls by the irregular and somewhat projecting rocks below, forms a splendid prospect of perfectly white foam two hundred yards in length, and eighty in perpendicular elevation. This spray is dissipated into a thousand shapes, sometimes flying up in columns of 15 or 20 feet, which are then oppressed by larger masses of the white foam, on all which the sun impresses the brightest colours of the rain-bow.

From the Falls he directed his course south-west up the river; at

er passing one continued rapid, and three small cascades, each three or four feet high, he reached, at the distance of five miles a second fall. The river is about 400 yards wide, and for the distance of 300, throws itself over the depth of 19 feet, and so irregularly, that he gave it the name of Crooked Falls. From the southern shore it extends obliquely upwards about 150 yards, and then forms an acute angle downwards nearly to the commencement of four small islands close to the northern side. From the perpendicular pitch to these islands, a distance of more than 100 yards, the water glides down a sloping rock with a velocity almost equal to that of its fall.— Above this fall the river bends suddenly to the northward; while viewing this place capt. Lewis heard a loud roar above him, and crossing the point of a hill for a few hundred yards, he saw one of the most beautiful objects in nature; the whole Missouri is suddenly stopped by an shelving rock, which without a single niche, & with an edge as straight and regular as if formed by art, stretches itself from one side of the river to the other, for at least a quarter of a mile. Over this precipitates itself in an even, uninterrupted sheet to the perpendicular depth of 50 feet, whence, dashing against the rocky bottom, it rushes rapidly down, leaving behind it a spray of the purest foam across the river. The scene which it presented was indeed regularly beautiful, since, without any of the wild irregular sublimity of the other falls, it combined all the regular eleg-

cies which the fancy of a painter would select to form a beautiful water-fall. The eye had scarcely been regaled with this charming prospect, when, at the distance of half a mile, capt. Lewis observed another of a similar kind; to this he immediately hastened, and found a cascade stretching across the whole river for a quarter of a mile with a descent of 14 feet, tho' the perpendicular pitch was only 6 feet. This too, in any other neighbourhood would have been an object of great magnificence, but after what he had just seen it became an object of secondary interest; his curiosity being however awakened, he determined to go on, even should night overtake him, to the head of the falls. He therefore pursued the s. w. course of the river which was one constant succession of rapids & small cascades, of every one of which the bluffs great

every one of which the banks became lower, or the bed of the river became more on a level with the plains. At the distance of two and a half miles he arrived at another cataract of twenty-six feet. The river here is six hundred feet wide, but the descent is not immediately perpendicular, though the river falls generally with a regular and smooth sheet; for about one third of the descent, a rock protrudes to a small distance, receives the water in its passage and gives it a curve. On the south side is a beautiful plain, a few feet above the level of the falls; on the north the country is more broken, and there is a hill not far from the river.— Just below the falls is a little island in the middle of the river well covered with timber. Here, on a cottonwood tree, an eagle had fixed its nest, and seemed the undisputed mistress of a spot, to contest whose dominion neither man nor beast, would venture across the gulfs that surrounded it, and which is further secured by the mist rising from the falls. This solitary bird could not escape the observation of the Indians, who made the eagle's nest a part of their description of the falls which now proves to be correct in almost every particular, except that they did not do justice to their beauty." Vol. I. p. 260—264.

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portable; yet whenever we obtain a glimpse of the lofty tops of the mountains, we are tantalized with a view of the snow. These mountains have their sides, and summits partially varied with little copes of pine, cedar, and balsam fir. A mile and a half beyond this creek, the rocks approach the river on both sides, forming a most sublime & extraordinary spectacle. For 3 & three quarter miles, these rocks rise perpendicularly from the water's edge to the height of nearly 1200 feet.— They are composed of a black granite near its base, but from its lighter color above, from the fragments we suppose the upper part to be flint of a yellowish brown and cream colour. Nothing can be imagined more tremendous than the frowning darkness of these rocks, which project over the river and menace us with destruction. The river, of 150 yards in width, seems to have forced its channel down this solid mass, but so reluctantly has it given way, that during the whole distance the water is very deep, even at the edges, and for the first three miles there is not a spot except one of a few yards, in which a man could stand between the water and the towering perpendicular of the mountain: the convulsion of the passage must have been terrible, since at its outlet there are vast columns of rock torn from the mountain, which are strewn on both sides of the river, the trophies as it were of the victory. Several fine springs burst out from the chasms of the rock, and contribute to increase the river, which has now a strong current, but very fortunately we are able to overcome it with our oars, since it would be impossible to use either the cord or the pole. We were obliged to go on some time alter dark, not able to find a spot large enough to encamp on, but at length, about two miles above a small island in the middle of the river, we met with a spot on the left side, where we procured plenty of lightwood and pitchpine. This extraordinary range of rocks we called the Gates of the Rocky Mountains. We had made twenty two miles, and four and a quarter miles from the entrance of the gates. The mountains are higher to day than they were yesterday. We saw some big-horns, a few antelopes and beaver, but since entering the mountains have found no buffalo; the otter however are in great plenty; the mosquitoes have become less troublesome than they were.

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From a London paper of Jan. 3.

The Turkish frigate called the Camel, Abdallah Ham-ed commander, was recently employed in collecting the annual tribute of the inhabitants of the islands in the Grecian Archipelago. While at anchor off Mytilene, the following tragical circumstance took place:—A Greek being unable or unwilling to pay the assessment, had been conveyed on board the ship, and after undergoing repeated bastinadoes, was threatened with further punishment.—Having next day refused compliance his wife and daughter were, by Ham-ed's order, put to death, after treatment too cruel to describe.—This scene took place in the presence of the wretched husband, who maddened by the sight devoted himself to destruction to obtain revenge for such outrages on the common feelings of nature. While the crew was asleep, he gained the powder chamber and fired it. An instantaneous explosion, which scattered burning fragments over the neighboring islands, announced the terrible catastrophe to the inhabitants. What remained of the frigate was speedily consumed; and, of the crew, 160 perished. The survivors including Ham-ed, the Commander were dreadfully mutilated.

The first squadron of the American fleet destined to act against Algiers, consists of the frigates Guerrier, com. Decatur, capt. Lewis, Macedonian, capt. Jones, Constellation, capt. Gordon, and sloops Ontario, capt. Elliott, Epervier (brig) capt. Downes, and the corvets Firefly, Lt. Rodgers, Flambeau, J. J. Nicholson, Spark, Gamble, Spitfire, Dallas, and Torch, Chauncey. *N. Y. paper.*

POETS CORNER
FRAGMENT OF
AN ODE TO THE MOON
BY HENRY R. WHITE

Mild one who beatest thro' the realm
of night,
A pathless wanderer o'er a lonely wild;
Welcome to me thy soft and pensive
light.
Which oft in childhood my lone thoughts
beheld;
Now doubly dear as o'er my silent
bed.
Nocturnal studies still retreat,
It casts a mournful melancholy gleam,
And then my lofty chamber ceases
Dreary the time a sighing leaves
An intermingled beam.
These feverish days that on my tem-
ples hang,
This quivering lip, these eyes of dy-
ing flame;
These the dread signs of many a secret
pang,
These are the moans of him who pants
for fame!
Pale Moon, from thought's like these
divert my soul;
Lowly I kneel before thy shrine on
high,
My lamp expires—beneath thy mild
control,
These restless dreams are ever wont
to fly.
Come kindly moon, in my breast,
Soothe these discordant tones to rest,
And breathe the soul of peace;
Mild visitor, I feel thee here,
It is not pain that brings this tear,
For thou hast bid it cease.
Oh! many a year has pass'd away,
Since I beneath thy fairy ray,
Attend my infant bed;
When with thee, Time, those days re-
store;
Those happy moments now no more.
When on the lake's damp marge I lay,
And mark'd the northern meteor's
dance;
Bland Hope and Fancy yet were there,
To inspire my trance.
Twin sisters faintly now ye delude,
Your magic sweets on me to shed,
In vain your powers are now essay'd
To chase superior pain.
And art thou fled, thou welcome orb,
So swiftly pleasure flies;
So to mankind in darkness lost,
The beam of ardour dies.
Wan Moon, thy nightly task is done,
And now thou art in the main,
Thou sink'st into rest;
But I, in vain on thorny bed,
Shall woo the god of soft repose—

MISCELLANEOUS

From the Gleaner.

The Cogitations of Uncle John.
Passing along the west end of
Thorntonville, one pleasant afternoon
in April, Mrs. Caperton observed
me that it was a good while since
we had drank tea with Mr. Neville
and his good lady, and proposed
that we should call. I had not the
least objection, and were received
with a cordial welcome both by
Mr. and Mrs. Neville. Mrs. Neville
twenty-three years before, had mar-
ried a fine spirited girl—they had
thirteen lovely children, and it was
whispered, Mrs. Caperton told me,
that the nose of the youngest was
nigh being broken. Their fortune
was easy—plenty always smiled upon
their board, but what arose from a
foolish spirit of contradiction about
trifles, for an every important mat-
ter they agreed perfectly. But this
was a source of all their happiness.
While we were sitting by the
window after tea, we observed at a
distance a fire rising upon the side
of the hills. Some persons were in
the habit of kindling these fires to
make the grass grow better, as the
mountain was an outlet for their
cattle. Every thing till this moment
had gone on right pleasant. Mr.
Neville remarked, that the sight
brought the old distich to his mind:
"Fire on the mountain,
Run boys—run boys!"
"I believe you are a little wrong,"
said Mrs. Neville, in the termina-
tion. It is:
"Fire on the mountain,
Run boys, run!"
"It is no great matter, my love,"
said he pettishly, but I am sure I
am not mistaken, whoever else may
be.
"Some folks always think them-
selves right," cried Mrs. Neville,
and evinces and confidence gener-
ally go together.
"Bis-a-lait in a mortar," ex-
claimed Mrs. Neville, "you know
the very meaning."
"Yes," cried she, and "answer not
a fool according to his folly," too,
or I could say something that some-
times could not say well enough."
"Will you walk Mrs. Caperton?"

From the Salem Register.
AFRICA.

The great zeal to explore the yet
unknown parts of Africa has been
much applauded in Europe. If Count
Valentia, and his Secretary, Mr.
Salt, have not confirmed all the ac-
counts from Mr. Bruce, they have
done much to assist our knowledge
of the real extent of our discovery
in the eastern regions of this an-
cient continent. The war of the
French in Egypt has added much to
our knowledge of that country. But
we have no aid from modern tra-
vellers, which has given of the
more western parts so much satis-
faction as Mr. Shaw. The reason
is evident, from the greater difficulty
in exploring interior regions of
country very unsafe to the travel-
ler. A society for discovery in
Africa, furnished a general view of
the discoveries which had been made
about 20 years from our own times.
From these labours the course of
the rivers was by no means satisfac-
torily explained. And discoveries
which could not comprehend such
great questions, could not be esti-
mated in their true value till some
more successful adventurer could
find the means of combining these
discoveries, so as to represent in
some measure the natural advan-
tages of the country they had visited.
The country so far explored ex-
hibits much of the truth. Of the
inhabitants we just know enough to
discover that they have never had
such intercourse with the commer-
cial parts of Africa, as to borrow a
character from their institutions.
Of their capacity some favourable
opinions have been given, but noth-
ing can deserve regard, till proper
experiments have been made by at-
tempts to introduce the arts among
them.
Though some reports from the
southern parts of Africa led to the
belief that the Mahomedan opinions
had been communicated to the in-
habitants throughout the whole coun-
try, yet it is affirmed by the most
inelligent travellers in search of
the true course of the Niger and
the Nile, that tribes were found
who had not received the general
faith which Africa had derived from
Asia. Mr. Hornemann attributes to
the Hausans a superiority to the
Fuzzans. He commends their in-
dustry and cultivation, tho' it in-
flicted little from the arts, which
accompany it. But after all he di-
minished the respect we had been
taught to entertain for their natural
talents, or their real advancement,
in any of the blessings of the social
or civil states. And what expecta-
tions could we form of the interior of
a country, which in its western ex-
tremity, and under all the disadvan-
tages for an intercourse with Europe,
had advanced but in a small degree
beyond the humblest state of soci-
ety, and whose only approach was
to oppose the most oppressed condi-
tion to the emblems of European
power, and the authority of foreign
domination. The embassy from Gen.
Casswall, when governor of Gib-
ralta, to the emperor of Morocco,
reports a landing at Tetuan, the
best town in these dominions. Po-
verty and indolence seemed to pre-
vail, and the pleasures of conver-
sation were hardly known. The
following is the history of the jour-
ney: After several days spent in
a dispute with the governor for per-
mits, which the emperor had ordered
they proceeded to the prince. For
a moment they excited the curiosity
of the prince, but nothing could
secure long the attention of this im-
mense prince. The country was ex-
tremely fertile, but was almost

in a state of nature. I had seen
the first of the mountains of the
Atlas, and the Libyan desert was
probably much beyond that part of
what the inhabitants might employ
Sitting, smoking, and their degen-
erated, employed the greater part of
their lives. Of Algiers, Dr. Shaw
calls us a century ago, that its
greatest length was 400 miles, and
was in three provinces, each under
royal under the Dey. It is a most
famous country, Algiers, which as
he says, had for ages traveled the re-
servation of the greatest powers in
Christendom, though supposed to
contain many inhabitants, about
a sixth of whom might be Jews,
and about a fifth part Christian
slaves, is on a desolately better
fortified towards the sea than land.
Their marine force did not exceed
6 frigates, and they had not half
that number of able commanders.
Around the city are country seats
belonging to the rich, in which the
eastern luxury seems to be enjoyed.
Every where are to be seen the ru-
ins of ancient cities which once a-
dorned and blessed this country.
Of their government, the character he
gave is not essentially changed. The
Dey has a council, to which he adds
such persons as he pleases. Some-
times a general consent is asked in
the laws, but always the execution
is in his own hands, and generally
at his own will. The Dey is taken
from the soldiery at their pleasure,
and the impulse of the occasion de-
termines the choice. But the appoint-
ment does not make the choice sac-
red, and the Dey depends for pro-
tection more on his own prudence
than the protection of law. Ambiti-
on never leads to sacrifice him at any
opportunity. But this power is not
exercised with greater restraint, from
the danger of condition. It often
defends itself by terror than perva-
sion. And the law of its own ex-
istence is the law of its administra-
tion. Yet we are not to exclude
all policy. Every massacre has a
plea in some national object, and
the general government has a char-
acter which is not without confi-
dence. Their forces in actual ser-
vice are not reckoned high, and are
always greater on the roll than on
duty. The troops march to all
parts of the territory; supply the
garrisons, and provide the soldiers
who are to fight in their ships, and
they are the principal instruments
to overawe the tribes in the territo-
ry, who are most of the government
by this military administration of it.
A government of this nature is never
reported to the court of the
Turkish Empire. The correspon-
dence is such as the several inter-
ests may create or dissolve, without
even the acknowledgment of their
claims. It is not believed that jus-
tice is entirely unknown. Their
judges are often informed in their
laws, but are suspected of an influ-
ence which makes their decisions
more subject to appeals. And the
Dey is not unwilling to accept ap-
peals, from which he may profit, or
to admit opinions which never di-
minish his power.
Their punishments are often se-
vere, but as they are summary, they
are not so often cruel, as they might
be under their laws. The laws,
however, seldom are carried beyond
their cities. The tribes within
their jurisdiction seldom experience
any interference with their customs,
while they remain patient under the
exactions of the government, and
these are seldom beyond certain
limits, which as they are known,
can be easily admitted. A disposi-
tion to give no alarm in the method
of administering private justice in
the interior is favorable to the equity
of it. And the occasions of such
judgments are generally taken from
such cases in which the inhabitants
violate the general conviction of
their neighbors. The force of these
habits may be known from the com-
plete command which a few troops
have over the whole population.
Should the members of the city
change, it would not be difficult to
accomplish great changes in the
whole condition of the country.
Nothing like an assimilation of man-
ners has been produced, and the
general character of the govern-
ment is not very different from that
which Russia extends over its do-
minions in Asia, and all the Asiatic
governments hold over their respec-
tive conquests. If we allow some
difference for the manners of our
Indians, in classing men as hunters,
and not as shepherds or husband-
men, we shall perhaps not impro-
perly judge of the dependence of the
inhabitants of the African territo-
ries. Our tribes even in their pri-
vate and very imperfect changes
since their acquaintance with Eu-

ropeans have a difference.
The African continent is a
great and fertile, and is a source of
wealth and power to the nations
upon the African continent. It is
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MISCELLANEOUS.

**CAPTURE
OF THE PRESIDENT.**
A letter from Com. Alexander Murray, President of a Court of Inquiry, lately held at New-York, to investigate the capture of the U. S. Frigate President, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated New-York, April 17, 1815.

I herewith transmit to you the report of the court of inquiry, respecting the capture of the frigate President, with the opinion of the court. We have been the more minute in our investigation than might at first view have been deemed necessary; but as there has been a diversity of opinions prevailing among British commanders, concerned in the capture, it was desirable in view, to lay before the world the most correct manner, every circumstance that led to that event, which has afforded another high proof of American heroism, and so fully honourable to her command-officers and crew, that every American citizen must feel a pride in knowing, that our flag hath been nobly defended.

The minutes of the court having been read and approved, the court cleared, and after due deliberation, resolved to express the sentiments and opinions of the members, on the matters submitted to them as follows:

On execution of the orders of the Secretary of the Navy, we (with the exception of two young midshipmen) examined every officer belonging to the President, within the reach of the contest between the frigate President and a squadron of H. B. Vessels.

We are of opinion that the primary cause of the loss of the President, was her running on the bar, and leaving this port. The violence and continuance of the rocks she received for an hour and half or more, considering that she was laden with stores and provisions for a very long cruise, could not have injured her greatly, but must have impeded her sailing, and hogged and twisted appearance when she arrived at Bermuda, must have been the effects of this unfortunate accident. We are convinced that it was owing to this, that the enemy were able to overtake her.

The striking of the President on the bar cannot be imputed to the fault of any officer who was attached to her; on the contrary, we think every possible precaution was taken, and the utmost exertions used by her commander and crew, to insure her safe passage over the bar, and to relieve her when she had struck. The accident was occasioned by some mistake in sailing the boats, which were to serve as beacons for the President, through a channel always dangerous to a vessel of her draught, but particularly so at such a time as she was obliged to select for passing it, when the land marks could not be distinguished.

From the time that the superiority of the enemy's force was ascertained, and it became the duty of the President to evade it, we are convinced that the most proper measures were pursued, and that she made every possible effort to escape. In our opinion, there were no measures, in our opinion, were so likely to be attended with success, as those which were adopted by Com. Decatur. Any suggestions of different measures would have been more proper, or more likely to accomplish the object, we think, without foundation, and may be the result of ignorance, or the dictates of a culpable ambition, or of envy.

We consider the management of the President from the time the chase commenced till her surrender, as the highest evidence of the experience, skill and resources of her commander, and of the ability and seamanship of her officers and crew. We fear that we cannot express, in a manner that will do justice to our feelings, our admiration of the conduct of Com. Decatur, and his officers and crew, while engaged with the enemy, threatened with a force so superior, possessing advantages, which must have appeared to render all opposition unavailing, otherwise than as it might affect the honour of our navy, and the character of our seamen. They fought with a spirit which no prospect of success could have heightened, and if victory had met its common reward, the Endymion's name would have been added to our list of naval conquests.

In this unequal conflict the enemy gained a ship but the victory was ours. When the President was obliged to leave the Endymion to avoid the other ships, which were fast coming up, the Endymion was subdued; and if her friends had not been at hand to rescue her, she was so entirely disabled that she soon must have struck her flag. A proof of this, is that she made no attempt to pursue the President, or to annoy her by a single shot while the President was within her reach, when, with the hope of escape from the overwhelming force which was nearly upon her the President presented her stern to the Endymion's broadside. A further proof that the Endymion was conquered is, the shattered condition in which she appeared, while the President in the contest with her had sustained but little injury; and the fact that the Endymion did not join the squadron till many hours after the President had been surrounded by the other four enemy's ships, and had surrendered to them, is strong corroborative evidence of the disabled state in which the President left the Endymion.

We think it due to Com. Decatur and his heroic officers and crew, to notice the proposition he made to board the Endymion, when he found she was coming up, and the manner in which this proposition was received by his gallant crew. Such a design, at such a time, could only have been conceived by a soul without fear, and approved with enthusiastic cheerings by men regardless of danger. Had not the enemy perceived the attempt, and availed himself of the power he had in the early part of the action to shun the approach of the President, the American stars might now be shining on the Endymion. In the subsequent part of the engagement, the enemy's squadron was too near to permit the execution of this design and the disabled state of the Endymion would have frustrated the principal object which Com. Decatur had in making so bold an attempt, which was to avail himself of the Endymion's superior sailing to escape with his crew from his pursuers.

We conclude by expressing our opinion, that Com. Decatur, as well during the chase, as through his contest with the enemy, evinced great judgment and skill, perfect coolness, and the most determined resolution and heroic courage. That his conquest, and the conduct of his officers and crew, is highly honourable to them, and to the American navy, and deserves the warmest gratitude of their country. That they did not give up their ship till she was surrounded and overpowered by a force so superior, that further resistance would have been unjustifiable and a useless sacrifice of the lives of brave men.

The order of the Secretary of the Navy requires us to express an opinion as to the conduct of the officers and crew of the President after the capture. The testimony of all the witnesses concurs in enabling us to give it our decided approbation.

By the court,
ALEX. MURRAY, Pres.
True copy from the original,
Cadwalader D. Golden,
Judge Advocate.
Navy Department, April, 20, 1815.
APPROVED—
B. W. CROWNINSHIELD.

Navy Department,
April 30th, 1815.

SIR,
In the course of official duty, it is my highest satisfaction to render justice to the gallantry and good conduct of the brave officers and seamen of the United States Navy.

In giving an official sanction to the recent proceedings of the court of Enquiry, instituted at your request, to investigate the causes of the loss, by capture, of the Frigate President, late of the Navy of the United States, while under your command; and to enquire into the conduct of the commander, officers and crew of the said frigate, before and after surrender to the enemy; it would be equally unjust to your merit, as well as to my sentiments and feelings, to pass over this investigation with a mere formal approbation—I have therefore, sir, to express to you, in the fullest manner, the high sense of approbation which the President of the United States and this department entertain for your professional character as an officer, who in every instance has added lustre to the stars of the union; and whose brilliant actions have raised the national honor and fame, even in the moment of surrendering your ship to an enemy's squadron of vastly superior force, over whose attack singly, you were decidedly triumphant; and you will be pleased to present to each of your gallant officers and crew, the thanks of your government, for their brave defence of the ship, and the flag of the United States.

The proceedings and opinion of the court of Enquiry of which Commodore Alexander Murray is President, are approved.

I am very respectfully,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
B. W. CROWNINSHIELD.
Com. Stephen Decatur, U. S. navy,
New-York.

FALLS OF THE MISSOURI.
The following striking description of the Falls of the Missouri, is extracted from that highly interesting and valuable work, Lewis and Clarke's Travels; a book which ought to belong to the library of every man able to purchase it.

Captain Lewis had gone about two miles, when his ears were saluted with the agreeable sound of a fall of water, and as he advanced, a spray which seemed driven by the high southwest wind arose above the plain like a column of smoke, and vanished in an instant. Towards this point he directed his steps, and the noise increasing as he approached, soon became too tremendous to be mistaken for anything but the Great Falls of the Missouri. Having travelled seven miles after first hearing the sound, he reached the falls about 12 o'clock; the hills as he approached were difficult of access and 300 feet high; down these he hurried with impatience, and seating himself on some rocks under the centre of the falls, enjoyed the sublime spectacle of this stupendous object, which since the creation had been lavishing its magnificence upon the desert, unknown to civilization.

The river immediately at its cascade is 300 yards wide, & is pressed in by a perpendicular cliff on the left, which rises to about 100 feet, and extends up the stream for a mile, on the right, the bluff is also perpendicular, for 300 yards above the fall. For ninety or a hundred yards, from the left cliff, the water falls in one smooth, even sheet, over a precipice of at least 80 feet. The remaining part of the river precipitates itself with a more rapid current, but being received as it falls by the irregular and somewhat projecting rocks below, forms a splendid prospect of perfectly white foam two hundred yards in length, and eighty in perpendicular elevation. This spray is dissipated into a thousand shapes, sometimes flying up in columns of 15 or 20 feet, which are then oppressed by larger masses of the white foam, on all which the sun impresses the brightest colours of the rainbow.

From the Falls he directed his course south-west up the river; af-

ter passing one continued rapid, and three small cascades, each three or four feet high, he reached, at the distance of five miles a second fall. The river is about 400 yards wide, and for the distance of 19 feet, and so irregularly, that he gave it the name of Crooked Falls. From the southern shore it extends obliquely upwards about 150 yards, and then forms an acute angle downwards nearly to the commencement of four small islands close to the northern side. From the perpendicular pitch to these islands, a distance of more than 100 yards, the water glides down a sloping rock with a velocity almost equal to that of its fall.

Above this fall the river bends suddenly to the northward; while viewing this place Capt. Lewis heard a loud roar above him, and crossing the point of a hill for a few hundred yards, he saw one of the most beautiful objects in nature; the whole Missouri is suddenly stopped by one shelving rock, which without a single niche, & with an edge as straight and regular as if formed by art, stretches itself from one side of the river to the other, for at least a quarter of a mile. Over this it precipitates itself in an even, uninterrupted sheet to the perpendicular depth of 30 feet, whence, dashing against the rocky bottom it rushes rapidly down, leaving behind it a spray of the purest foam across the river. The scene which it presented was indeed regularly beautiful, since, without any of the wild, irregular sublimity of the other falls, it combined all the regular elegancies which the fancy of a painter would select to form a beautiful water-fall. The eye had scarcely been regaled with this charming prospect, when, at the distance of half a mile, Capt. Lewis observed another of a similar kind; to this he immediately hastened, and found a cascade stretching across the whole river for a quarter of a mile with a descent of 14 feet, tho' the perpendicular pitch was only 6 feet. This too, in any other neighbourhood would have been an object of great magnificence, but after what he had just seen it became an object of secondary interest; his curiosity being however awakened, he determined to go on, even should night overtake him, to the head of the falls. He therefore pursued the s. w. course of the river which was one constant succession of rapids & small cascades, at every one of which the bluffs grew lower, or the bed of the river became more on a level with the plains. At the distance of two and a half miles, he arrived at another cataract of twenty-six feet. The river here is six hundred feet wide, but the descent is not immediately perpendicular, tho' the river falls generally with a regular and smooth sheet; for about one third of the descent, receives the water in its passage and gives it a curve. On the south side is a beautiful plain, a few feet above the level of the falls; on the north the country is more broken, and there is a hill not far from the river. Just below the falls is a little island in the middle of the river well covered with timber. Here, on a cottonwood tree, an eagle had fixed its nest, and seemed the undisputed mistress of a spot, to contest whose dominion neither man nor beast, would venture across the gulfs that surrounded it, and which is further secured by the mist rising from the falls. This solitary bird could not escape the observation of the Indians, who made the eagle's nest a part of their description of the falls which now proves to be correct in almost every particular, except that they did not do justice to their height." Vol. I. p. 260—264.

"For more than thirteen miles (says the Journal in another place) we went along the numerous bends of the river, and then reached two small islands; three and three quarters miles beyond which is a small creek in a bend to the left, above a small island on the right side of the river. We were regaled about ten o'clock, P. M. with a thunderstorm of rain and hail, which lasted for an hour, but during the day in this confined valley, through which we are passing, the heat is almost insup-

portable; yet whenever we obtain a glimpse of the lofty tops of the mountains, we are tantalized with a view of the snow. These mountains have their sides, and summits partially varied with little copes of pine, cedar, and balsam fir. A mile and a half beyond this creek, the rocks approach the river on both sides, forming a most sublime & extraordinary spectacle. For 3 & three quarters miles, these rocks rise perpendicularly from the water's edge to the height of nearly 1200 feet. They are composed of a black granite near its base, but from its lighter color above, from the fragments we suppose the upper part to be flint of a yellowish brown and cream colour. Nothing can be imagined more tremendous than the frowning darkness of these rocks, which project over the river and menace us with destruction. The river, of 150 yards in width, seems to have forced its channel down this solid mass, but so reluctantly has it given way, that during the whole distance the water is very deep, even at the edges, and for the first three miles there is not a spot except one of a few yards, in which a man could stand between the water and the towering perpendicular of the mountain: the convulsion of the passage must have been terrible, since at its outlet there are vast columns of rock torn from the mountain, which are strewn on both sides of the river, the trophies as it were of the victory. Several fine springs burst out from the chasms of the rock, and contribute to increase the river, which has now a strong current, but very fortunately we are able to overcome it with our oars, since it would be impossible to use either the cord or the pole. We were obliged to go on some time after dark, not able to find a spot large enough to encamp on, but at length, about two miles above a small island in the middle of the river, we met with a spot on the left side, where we procured plenty of lightwood and pitchpine. This extraordinary range of rocks we called the Gates of the Rocky Mountains. We had made twenty two miles, and four and a quarter miles from the entrance of the gates. The mountains are higher to day than they were yesterday. We saw some big-horns, a few antelopes and beaver, but since entering the mountains have found no buffalo; the other however are in great plenty; the mosquitoes have become less troublesome than they were.

Vol. I. p. 310, 311.

From a London paper of Jan. 3. The Turkish frigate called the Camel, Abdallah Hamed commander, was recently employed in collecting the annual tribute of the inhabitants of the islands in the Grecian Archipelago. While at anchor off Mytilene, the following tragical circumstance took place:—A Greek being unable or unwilling to pay the assessment, had been conveyed on board the ship, and after undergoing repeated bastinadoes, was threatened with further punishment. Having next day refused compliance his wife and daughter were, by Hamed's order, put to death, after treatment two cruel to describe. This scene took place in the presence of the wretched husband, who maddened by the sight devoted himself to destruction to obtain revenge for such outrages on the common feelings of nature. While the crew were asleep, he gained the powder chamber and fired it. An instantaneous explosion, which scattered burning fragments over the neighboring islands, announced the terrible catastrophe to the inhabitants. What remained of the frigate was speedily consumed; and of the crew, 160 perished. The survivors including Hamed, the Commander were dreadfully mutilated.

The first squadron of the American fleet destined to act against Algiers, consists of the frigates Guerrier, com. Decatur, capt. Lewis, Macedonian, capt. Jones, Constellation, capt. Gordon, and sloop Ontario, capt. Elliott, Epervier (brig) capt. Downes, and the corvets Firefly, lt. Rodgers, Flambeau, J. J. Nicholson, Spark, Gamble, Spitfire, Dallas, and Torch, Chauncey. N. Y. paper.

FOREIGN

NEW-YORK, APRIL 26.

Commercial Advertiser, Extra.
Wednesday Evening, April 26.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

By the arrival of the Sine-quanon, capt. Pond, this afternoon, in 24 days from Rochelle, we learn the astonishing fact, that Buonaparte has returned to Paris, and re-assumed the reins of government.

He landed at Frejus, (the port at which he landed on his return from Egypt) on the first of March, with 900 men from Elba. He was soon joined by Berthier, with 25,000 troops. He proceeded to Paris, acquiring strength as he advanced; and on the 20th of March, entered Paris in triumph, at the head of 80,000 men. On the 24th he issued a proclamation, announcing his return to the throne of France.

The Bourbon family withdrew from Paris on the 19th March, and fled to Belgium on their way to England.

The French Secretary of War was a leader of the plot. He had previously sent away all the cannon and munitions of war on the road which Buonaparte had to travel; and the populace, finding all resistance in vain, rallied around the imperial standard.

All the British property within the empire was ordered to be sequestered.

The Paris Moniteur, containing an account of the wonderful events, together with several imperial proclamations, or decrees, are in the hands of the translator.

SECOND EDITION.

Capt. Pond informs that he had to take his departure from France, as an embargo was expected immediately. There is no doubt, but that all the ports of France are already blockaded.

The news of the capture of the U. States frigate President, reached London on the 1st of March, by a Swedish vessel.

The private armed schr. Arrow, had captured 23 prizes, one of which is an Indiaman.

The privateer schrs. Arrow and James Monroe, and the ship Fanny, from N. York had arrived in France.

The news of the defeat of the British at New-Orleans, had reached Europe.

TRANSLATIONS.

Extracts from the Moniteur.

PARIS, MARCH 20, 1815.

The King and the Princes left this last night. His majesty the Emperor arrived at his palace of the Thuilleries this evening at 8 o'clock. He entered at the head of the same troops which were sent out this morning to oppose his passage. The army which had been formed since his debarkation could not proceed beyond Fontainebleau.

The Emperor on his way, passed in review several corps of troops. He proceeded constantly in the midst of an immense populace, which from every quarter presented themselves before him.

The brave battalion of the old guards, which accompanied the Emperor from the Island of Elba, will arrive here to-morrow, and will have marched (from the Gulf Juan to Paris) in 21 days. To-morrow we shall give the account of what took place on the route of his majesty from the time of his debarkation to his arrival at Paris.

LYONS, MARCH 13, 1815.

Napoleon, by the grace of God and the constitutions of the empire, Emperor of the French, &c. &c. &c. We have decreed and do decree as follows:

Art. 1st. The white cockade, the decoration of the *flours de lys*, the orders of St. Louis, of St. Esprit, and of St. Michael, are abolished.

2. The national cockade shall be worn by the sea and land troops, & by the citizens; the tricoloured flag shall be hoisted upon the city halls, and upon the belfreys in the country.

3. Our Grand Marshal, performing the functions of Major-General of the Grand Army, is charged with the publication of this decree.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

By the Emperor.

The grand marshal, performing the functions of major-general of the grand army.

(Signed) BERTRAND.

From the London Gazette.

Foreign-Office, March 14, 1815.

The hon. capt. Maude, of H. M. ship Favourite, arrived at this office at half past 9 last night, being the

bearer of the ratification by the President and Senate of the U. S. of America, of the treaty of peace, concluded at Ghent, between His Majesty and the U. S. on the 24th of Dec. last.

LYONS, 13th MARCH, 1815.

Napoleon, by the grace of God, &c. &c. We have decreed and do decree as follows:

Art. 1. All the generals and officers in the land and sea service, of whatever grade, who have been introduced into our armies since the first of April, 1814, who were emigrants, or who, not being emigrants, quitted the service at the period of the first coalition, when the country had the greatest need of their services, will cease their functions forthwith, will lay aside the insignia of their grade and return to their places of residence.

2. The ministers of war, the inspectors of reviews, the officers of the treasury and other accounting officers are forbidden to pay those officers under any pretext whatsoever, from the time of the publication of the present decree.

3d. Our Grand Marshal, &c. &c. (Signed) NAPOLEON.

(Signed) BERTRAND.

LYONS, MARCH 13, 1815.

Napoleon, by the grace of God, &c. &c. We have decreed, &c.

1st. The nobility is abolished, & the laws of the constituent assembly, shall be put in force.

2d. The feudal titles are suppressed; the laws of our national assemblies shall be put in force.

3d. The individuals who have obtained from us national titles, as national recompenses, and whose letters patent have been verified in the legal mode will continue to bear them.

4th. We reserve to ourselves, to give titles to the descendants of those men who have given lustre to the French name in different ages, whether in the command of land or sea forces, in the councils of the sovereign, in the civil or judicial administrations, or finally in the arts or sciences or commerce, conformable to the law which will be promulgated on this subject.

3d. Our grand marshal, &c. &c. (Signed) NAPOLEON.

(Signed) BERTRAND.

PROCLAMATION

Of his Majesty, the Emperor of France.

At Gulph Juan, March 1, 1815.

Napoleon, by the grace of God and the constitutions of the state, Emperor of the French, &c. &c.

TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

Frenchmen! The defection of the Duke of Castiglione (Augereau) delivered Lyons, without defence to our enemies. The army, the command of which I had confided to him, was, by the number of the battalions, the bravery, and the patriotism of the troops which composed it, able to beat the corps of the Austrian army which was opposed to it, and to fall upon the rear of the left flank of the enemy's army which menaced Paris.

The victories of Camp-Aubert, of Montmirail, of Chateau Thierry, of Vouchamp, of Mormans, of Montereau, of Croane, of Rheims, of Arcis-sur-Aube, and of St. Dizier, the insurrection of the brave peasants of Lorraine, of Champagne, of Alsace, of Franche Compe, and of Burgundy; and that position which I had taken in the rear of the enemy's army, by separating it from its magazines, from its parks of reserve, from its convoys, and from all its baggage, had placed it in a desperate situation. The French were never on the point of being more powerful; and the flower of the enemy's army was lost without resource; it had found its grave in those vast countries which it had sacked in such an un pitying manner, when the treason of the Duke of Ragusa, (Marmont) delivered up the capital, and disorganized the army. The unexpected conduct of these two generals, which betrayed at once their country, their prince, and their benefactor, changed the fate of the war. The disastrous situation of the enemy was such, that at the end of the affair which took place before Paris, it was without munitions in consequence of its separation from its parks of reserve.

Under these novel, and great circumstances, my heart was rent to pieces, but my soul remained immovable. I only consulted the interest of the country; I exiled myself to a rock in the midst of the sea; my life was and would still be useful to you; I would not permit that the great number of citi-

zens who wished to accompany me, partaking of my fate, should do so. I believed their presence useful to France, and I only took with me a handful of brave men necessary for my guard.

Raised to the throne by your choice, all that has been done without you is unlawful. For twenty years past, France has had new institutions, new institutions, a new glory which could only be guaranteed by a national government, and by a dynasty born under those new circumstances. A prince who will reign over you, who will sit on my throne, by the force of the same armies which have ravaged our territory, will seek in vain to support himself by the principles of the feudal law, he could not assure the honour and the rights but of a small number of individuals, enemies to the people, who twenty-five years ago had condemned them in all their national assemblies. Your interior tranquility and your external reputation would have been lost for ever.

Frenchmen! in my exile I have heard your complaints and your wishes; you call back that government of your choice which alone is legitimate. You blamed my long slumber; you reproached me with sacrificing to my ease the great interest of the country.

I have traversed the seas in the midst of dangers of every kind; I arrive among you to resume my rights, which are your own. Whatever individuals have done, written or said since the capture of Paris, I will remain for ever ignorant of. That will have no influence upon the recollection which I cherish of the important services which they have rendered; for events of such a nature are above human control.

Frenchmen! there is no nation, however inconsiderable, which has not had the right and has not been subjected to the dishonour, of obeying a prince imposed by an enemy who was victorious for a season.

When Charles the VIIIth re-entered Paris, and overthrew the ephemeral throne of Henry VI. he determined to hold his throne by the valour of his brave men, and not by that of the Prince Regent of England. It is thus that to you alone and to the brave men of the army, I give, and will always give, the glory of my being indebted for every thing.

(Signed)

NAPOLEON.

By the Emperor,

The Grand Marshal performing the functions of the Major General of the Grand army.

(Signed) BERTRAND.

Paris, March 23.

The Emperor left Elba on the 25th of Feb. at 5 in the afternoon, in a brig of 26 guns, with 400 of his guards, accompanied by three other vessels, having on board 200 infantry, 100 Polish lighthorse, and a battalion of flankers of two hundred men. The day of sailing passed the French brig of war Zephyr, without suspicion. On the 28th saw a seventy-four, which took no notice of the brig. On the first of March the Emperor arrived in the bay of Junan, where he landed at 5 in the afternoon, and encamped on the sea shore until the rising of the moon. At 11 o'clock he put himself at the head of his handful of brave men, and proceeded to Cannes from thence to Grasse, and through St. Vallier, and arrived in the evening of the 2d, at the village of Cerenon, having marched the first day 20 leagues.

The manner in which he was received by the people of Cannes, gave the Emperor the first presage of the success of the enterprise. On the night of the 2d he slept at Barene; on the 4th he dined at Digne, From Castellane to Digne, and throughout the department of the Lower Alps, the peasants informed of the march of the Emperor, assembled from every direction upon his route, and manifested sentiments which left no doubt of his success. On the 5th General Cambronne, with an advanced guard of 40 grenadiers, took possession of the bridge and fortress of Sisteron. On the same day the emperor slept at Gap, with 10 horsemen and 40 grenadiers. The enthusiasm with which the presence of the emperor inspired the inhabitants; and the hatred which they had felt towards the nobility, was a proof of the sentiments of the province of Dauphine.

At Gap thousands of copies of proclamations were printed and addressed by the emperor to the army and the people; and by the soldiers of the guard to their comrades. These

proclamations were circulated with the rapidity of lightning. On the afternoon of the 6th, the emperor left Gap, accompanied by the whole population of the city. At night he slept at Gorp. The forty men of the advanced guard of Gen. Cambronne proceeded to Muse, where they fell in with the van of a division of 6000 troops of the line coming from Grenoble to oppose their march—General C. wanted to parley with the advanced posts. They answered that they were forbidden to hold any communication. However, this van fell back 3 leagues, and took a position between the lakes, at the village of —. The emperor, informed of this circumstance, rode to the spot, where he found 7 or 800 troops, dismounted his horse, made himself known, and said that "the first soldier who chose to kill his emperor, might do so." The unanimous cry was Long live the Emperor. This regiment had been commanded by the Emperor, during his first campaign in Italy; these troops embraced the followers of the emperor, and instantly tore from their hats the white cockade, and replaced them with the tri-coloured. The Emperor then addressed them, after which they demanded to be the first to march against the division which covered Grenoble. They began their march in the midst of a crowd of inhabitants which increased every moment. The emperor marched towards Grenoble, and on his way a whole regiment came over to him, commanded by col. Labedoyere. At 9 in the evening the emperor entered one of the suburbs of Grenoble. The troops within the gates of the city, consisted of about 6000 in number, among them a regiment, in which 25 years before, the emperor had been made a captain.

The National Guards and the whole population of Grenoble, were behind the garrison, and rent the air with cries of Long Live the Emperor. The gates were burst open, and at ten, the Emperor entered the city, in the midst of an army & a people animated with the most lively enthusiasm. The next day he reviewed the troops in the midst of the population of the whole department, who cried "down with the Bourbons! down with the enemies of the people! Long Live the Emperor, and a Government of our own choice!" The garrison of Grenoble immediately afterwards proceeded by forced marches towards Lyons.—From Grenoble to Lyons the marches of the Emperor was like a triumph. During this time, the count D'Artois, the Duke of Orleans, and several Marshals, had reached Lyons. Money was lavished among the troops, and promises made to the officers, but to no purpose. The Emperor entered Lyons on the 10th at the head of troops sent to oppose him, and was received with every demonstration of joy. The Count D'Artois quitted Lyons escorted by a single gen d'arms!

On the 11th the Emperor reviewed the troops at Lyons, and, with General Brayer at their head, began his march towards Paris. On the 18th he arrived at Villa Franche, a small town of 4000 inhabitants, but which then contained upwards of 60,000. On the 15th he arrived at Autun; on the 16th at Avallon; on the 17th at Auxerre, where he was joined by the Prince of Moskwa, who had caused the tricoloured cockade to be hoisted throughout his district. The Emperor reached Fontainebleau on the 20th at 4 o'clock in the morning; at 7 he learned that the Bourbons had quitted Paris, and that the capital was free. He immediately proceeded to the city, and entered the Thuilleries at 9 in the evening, at the moment when he was least expected.

Thus has terminated, without the shedding of a single drop of blood, without meeting with any obstacle, this great enterprise, which has restored to the nation her rights, and her glory, and which has effaced the stain which treason and the presence of strangers had fixed upon the capital.

In 18 days the brave battalion of guards have traversed the space between Junan and Paris, a distance which usually takes forty-five days to travel.

On the 21st, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the Emperor reviewed all the troops composing the army of Paris. Every possible demonstration of joy was exhibited by both soldiers and citizens.

Moniteur.

March 7.

We have delayed to announce the departure of Buonaparte from Elba, and of his arrival in France, because

the circumstances were too extraordinary to be detailed.

H. M. has given the Port of the ministers of justice to H. the Prince Arch Chancellor of the Empire.

His M. has appointed the Duke of Gaeta, minister of Finance; the Duke of Bassano, secretary of the Duke of Detres, minister of Marine and of the colonies; the Duke of Orleans, minister of the treasury; the Duke of Berry, inspector general of the arms; the Count De Bondy, president of the department of the Seine; the Countess Reir, Prefect of Police. By a decree of the 21st March the Emperor appointed the Duke of Vicenza, Minister of foreign affairs.

His M. by a decree of yesterday being desirous of giving to Carrot a testimony of his satisfaction in regard to his defence of the twerp, has named him count of the Empire. General Count Carrot was also the same day appointed minister of the interior.

At Lyons, on the 13th March the Emperor issued a set of decrees, nine in number, by which is annulled all alterations that had been made in the constitution and government since his deposition, and places things as nearly as possible upon their former footing.

Vienna, March 11.

The departure of the Emperor Napoleon from Elba continues to occupy the whole attention of the public. There have been numerous conferences between the sovereign and the ministers, as yet we know of no resolution of the congress relative to this unexpected circumstance.

La Rochelle, March 22.

They write from Amiens, that 20,000 men forming the advanced guard of the French army, have passed through that city, taking La Rochelle where the Princes of the House Bourbon have retired. It is believed that that city will not expose itself to a siege. It is further believed that the king has embarked for England at Ambleteuse near Calais. It is believed that our troops will take immediate possession of Belgium, where the Emperor will find great resources and many partisans. It is estimated that he has already reunited 150,000 men. Orders have been given to raise new levies of troops.

It is said that Lord Wellington will command the English troops in Belgium, and that a Prussian army of troops is advancing towards the frontiers of France; and that a general war is likely to take place. Italy is said to be in a state of agitation. Austria is sending a large army into that country.

Piedmont and Genoa are said to be disposed to declare in favour of France. Bordeaux and Toulouse are for the king, but it is believed they will not hold out long. The Bordeaux people endeavoured to take possession of the post of Blaye, but they did not succeed.

The duke of Angouleme has his head quarters at Toulouse; he has sent for troops, and they are national guards.

The French have in Breteuil, sail of the line, 16 at Toulon, 6 at Rochefort; all the French ships, especially those returned from British prisons, are devoted to Napoleon.

It is said by letters from Paris that since the return of Napoleon, he appears moderately disposed; it appears, that he has made propositions to Austria through the mediation of Maria Louisa, that in case that power would declare in his favour, he would offer her mediation and maintain peace would soon be reestablished, at least on the continent of Europe.

London, March 11.

The important news brought yesterday from France has struck the public like a clap of thunder. To those salutary objects which they had been drawn by the recent reviving the arts, laws, and ameliorating of nations. They were ever convinced that the strength of a nation depended only by the government and the people; that the most powerful nations, the most solemn the profoundest combomacy, are but useless if justice and moderation in the cabinet best guarantee of the quality, consists in the

The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced on Monday, was a confirmation of the new tax which proved that the loans he had obtained and perhaps the new arrangements have determined him to recourse to a new system of finance. Consequently we advise the public to be prepared for the renewal of the property tax, with all its antinatural forms. Morning Chronicle.

March 17.

Twenty sail of the line were yesterday put in commission, and many more who had been put upon the stocks, have been ordered to repair to the port of London and in all other ports for the service of the fleet.

When the news of the landing of Napoleon reached Ghent, it excited the greatest enthusiasm in his favour. We learn that the same effect produced in all the low countries. The troops will have sufficient employment in preserving tranquillity.

Nothing can equal the agitation of the exchange since the receipt of the news from France.

We learn that the minister has ordered the notice to the exchange of the next loan, on account of the sudden alteration the present state of funds has produced by lower funds.

Lord Grey last night in the House of Lords expressed a confident belief that this country would not interfere in the internal affairs of France.

PARIS, MARCH 1.

The official declaration which terminate the congress, is in circulation among the diplomats at Vienna. The following text of that important document, which is attributed to the Emperor M. De Gentz, Secretary of Congress.

DECLARATION.

The European powers have assembled at Vienna, to consolidate the basis fixed by the peace of 1814.

This labour was as complicated as it was difficult. It was to re-establish what 25 years of anarchy had destroyed; to reconstruct the political edifice of Europe; to restore fallen states; to circumscribe others within their limits; and to dispose of a number of countries left vacant by the dissolution of the power by which they had been overthrown; it was a task, by a wise distribution of the principal powers, to prevent the preponderance of any particular power, thereby obviate the return of anarchy, which have recently been effected and astonished the world; his magnificent object has been accomplished; great obstacles have been removed; delicate questions have been reconciled.

The congress has not only satisfied the expectations, and consoled the misfortune, and weighed heavily on the minds of nations; if, instead of attaining that ideal peace, which has been so often anticipated, it has only multiplied the various duties of the world. In regulating all these, the collision of which involve Europe in new nations, it has given satisfaction to all parties, mitigated the sufferings of the unfortunate, and by evident advantages to every other power.

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The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Peel, has announced that the new tax, which he has determined to impose, will be a duty on the import of foreign goods. This measure, he says, is necessary to protect the domestic industry, and to secure the revenue of the State. He has also announced that he has determined to reduce the duty on the import of foreign goods, which will be a benefit to the public. He has also announced that he has determined to increase the duty on the import of foreign goods, which will be a benefit to the public.

March 17. Twenty sail of the line were yesterday put in commission, and many of the ships who had been put upon half pay, have been ordered to repair to the admiralty. A press is ordered to be put on at the port of London and in all the other ports for the service of the fleet.

When the news of the landing of Napoleon reached Ghent, it excited the greatest enthusiasm in his favor; and we learn that the same effect was produced in all the low countries. The troops will have sufficient employment in preserving tranquility.

Nothing can equal the agitation of the exchange since the reception of the news from France. We learn that the minister has deferred the notice to the exchange of the next loan, on account of the unexpected alteration the present state of the funds has produced by lowering the funds.

Lord Grey last night in the house of Lords expressed a confident hope that this country would not interfere in the internal affairs of France.

PARIS, MARCH 17.

The official declaration which is to emanate from the congress, is already in circulation among the diplomats at Vienna. The following is the text of that important document, which is attributed to the celebrated M. De Gentz, Secretary to Congress.

DECLARATION.

The European powers have assembled at Vienna, to consolidate the basis fixed by the peace of Paris. This labour was as complicated as it was difficult. It was to re-establish what 25 years of anarchy had destroyed; to re-construct the political edifice from ruins; to restore fallen states; to circumscribe others within just limits; and to dispose of a number of countries left vacant by the subversion of the power by which they had been overthrown; it was also to divide, by a wise distribution of power among the principal states, to prevent the preponderance of any particular power, and thereby obviate the return of those dangers, which have recently infected and astonished the world.

This magnificent object has been accomplished; great obstacles have been removed; delicate questions settled; and contradictory pretensions reconciled. The congress has not equalled the expectations, satisfied the wishes, and consoled the misfortunes which have weighed heavily on individuals and nations; if, indeed, it has not attained that ideal perfection, which has been so often and so justly anticipated, it has at least fulfilled the various duties devolved on it. In regulating all those interests, the collision of which might involve Europe in new convulsions, it has given satisfaction to all parties, mitigated inevitable evils by evident advantages, and deaf to every other voice but that of suffering and exhausted humanity, sacrificed a transient éclat to a conduct less conciliating than have shed on its labours, the necessity of a permanent peace.

The sovereigns, in separating, are that a new era is about commencing for the world; acknowledge their primary duty will be, to maintain that peace which pursued by so many generous efforts and painful sacrifices, by the devotion of nations, and the blood of soldiers. They feel the necessity of devoting themselves to those salutary occupations, to which they had been too often drawn by the recent convulsions of reviving the arts, improving laws, and ameliorating the happiness of nations. They are more ever convinced that the security and strength of states can be maintained only by the wisdom of government and the love of the people; that the most positive condition, the most solemn treaties, the profoundest combinations of policy, are but useless auxiliaries, if justice and moderation do not reside in the cabinets; and that the guarantee of the general tranquillity, consists in the disposition of each power to respect the rights of its neighbours, as well as their decision firmly pronounced, to make common cause against all nations, who in contumacious principle, shall dare to pass the boundaries assigned to them in the political system.

The sovereigns, in separating, united by their past misfortunes, and a sense of their present interests, have concluded a simple and sacred alliance, that of making every consideration subordinate to the inviolable maintenance of peace, and to stifle in its birth every project tending to destroy it by all the means which Providence had placed in their hands.

May the nations of Europe repose with confidence under this solemn union! May hope and security again dawn amidst them, accompanied with the labours of peace, and the progress of the arts! May frightful alarms no longer call to remembrance those cruel misfortunes which the sovereigns are jealous to remove for ever the return! May religion, respect for the legitimate authorities, submission to the laws, and abhorrence of every thing that may tend to disturb the public order and repose, become the new ties of society! May all nations be united to each other in the useful relations, and banish from among them every other jealousy but that of the virtues!—Homage in fine, to this great and eternal principle, that the happiness of individuals and nations depends upon the welfare of the whole.

Letters from France, dated the 16th of March, announce that the French army has been defeated at Toulon, and that the British army has been victorious. The British army has been victorious at Toulon, and the French army has been defeated. The British army has been victorious at Toulon, and the French army has been defeated.

London, March 18. The news brought from France has struck the hearts of all. All the great powers of Europe had been engaged in a congress, and the flames of war were kindled in any part. The best understanding of the great powers of Europe had been secured, and the attachment of the government of London more confirmed.

The agitation beyond all description, which the exchange of the property tax, with all its editorial forms, has produced, is a great power. The agitation beyond all description, which the exchange of the property tax, with all its editorial forms, has produced, is a great power.

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political operations of this event, and the only way to secure the only can disclose.

If our government had not already concluded a treaty of peace with England, they would once more have the assistance of their loving friend Napoleon in a war for the protection of "free trade and sailor's rights"—but as a treaty was made without securing these objects, will they not feel once more a desire of uniting their strength with his against the "fast anchored Isle."

Died—On the 20th ult. on the north side of Severn, of the prevailing epidemic, Mr. JAMES BOONE.

On Friday the 28th ultimo, of the prevailing epidemic, Mr. JOHN HATHERLY, late Examiner-General of the Western Shore of this state.

On Tuesday last, at his residence on the head of Severn, Mr. BASIL BROWN, after a tedious illness.

From the Mercantile Advertiser. Talleyrand was at Vienna, and his lady left Paris on the 19th for England, with Madame Moreau and Lady Wellington.

The brig Sailors Friend, of Philadelphia, sailed from Havre on the 25th of March, for the U. States, dispatched by our minister Mr. Crawford.

Murat, King of Naples, had declared for Napoleon having made a treaty of Alliance with him previous to his departure from Elba.

The Army of Murat is estimated at 80,000 men, who rose upon the Austrian guard on the Frontiers of Naples, and put every one of them to death.

Lord Cochrane had escaped from prison in England, having jumped out of the window.

A British frigate arrived at Cadiz, on the 2d of March, in a very crippled state, having lost 109 men killed and wounded, in an action with an American ship of war, probably the Peacock.

Charles the 4th, of Spain, was at Rome on the 7th of February.

Lord Castlereagh left Vienna on the 13th of Feb. and had arrived in London.

GEN. WILKINSON. Troy, March 21, 1815. The Court convened pursuant to adjournment.

The consideration of the case being resumed, the court, after maturely and deliberately weighing the facts adduced in evidence, Decided,

That no censure attaches to the accused, from all or any of the specifications embraced under charge the first.

The court doth thereupon pronounce Maj. Gen. James Wilkinson not guilty of neglect of duty and unofficer like conduct.

That the first and second, are unsupported by evidence, and the court accordingly finds major gen. James Wilkinson not guilty of the second charge of drunkenness on duty.

All and each of the specifications embraced under charges 3d and 4th, being next deliberated on in succession, the court decided that no blame attaches to the accused from all or any of them, and accordingly pronounce Maj. Gen. James Wilkinson not guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman or of countenancing and encouraging disobedience of orders.

It is therefore adjudged and determined, that Maj. General James Wilkinson, of the United States' army be and he hereby is honorably acquitted of all and every of the charges and specifications against him exhibited.

The Court adjourned sine die. H. DEARBORN, Maj. Gen. President.

EVERET A. BANCER, Judge Advocate. April 18, 1815.

The sentence of the Court is approved, JAMES MADISON.

GENERAL ORDERS. Maj. Gen. James Wilkinson is released from arrest, and his sword is restored.

The general court martial of which Maj. Gen. Dearborn is President, is hereby dissolved.

By order of the Secretary of War. D. PARKER. Adj. & Insp. Gen.

TO THE VOTERS OF Anne-Arundel County. Gentlemen,

Having been solicited by a number of the independent voters of the county, I am induced to offer myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the next ensuing election. I assure you, my fellow-citizens, should I be honoured with your support, indefatigable exertion, and unremitting attention, shall not be wanting to make my duty comport with your convenience.

Gassaway Watkins, West-River. May 4.

TO be Sold at Vendue. On Thursday 25th of May, at Belvoir the residence of the subscriber, sundry articles of Household Furniture, several Feather Beds, and a Harpichord; at the same time will be offered for sale a Good Plantation Wagon, a pair of large Timber Wheels, and several articles useful on a farm. The terms of sale, for all sums under ten dollars the cash to be paid, and for all sums over ten dollars a credit of six months will be given, on receiving a note with approved security.

Henry Maynardier. May 4.

WANTED. A youth of about 16 or 17 years of age to attend in a store in this city. Inquire of the printer. May 4.

ANNE-ARUNDEL county, sc. ON application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as associate judge of the third judicial district of the State of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of GREENBURY TREACLE, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session 1815, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Greenbury Treacle having satisfied me, by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application; and the said Greenbury Treacle having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Greenbury Treacle be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months before the third Monday in September next, to appear before the said county court, at the Court House of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Greenbury Treacle should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand, this 13th day of April, 1815.

RD RIDGELY. May 4.

Jonathan Hutton, COACH AND HARNESS MAKER. Continues to carry on the above businesses at his old stand in Corn-Hill-street, where all orders for work will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. The facility of obtaining all articles necessary in his line being greater than heretofore, enables him to give additional elegance and durability to his work, and persuades him to hope for an increase of patronage.

N. B. Old carriages received in part payment for new ones. Annapolis, April 13.

To Jurors & Witnesses. For the convenience of the gentlemen summoned to Baltimore to attend the District Court of the United States at its next assize, the Packet of the subscribers will sail hence, for that place, on Sunday the 7th May next.

George & John Barber. Annapolis, April 27.

ANNAPOLIS & WASHINGTON STAGES. THE subscriber proposes running a line of STAGES from Washington and George-town, to Annapolis, to commence on the first day of May next.

The Stage will leave Crawford's Hotel, George-town, every Monday and Friday morning, and arrive in Annapolis same days to late dinner—Returning will leave Caton's Hotel, Annapolis, every Tuesday and Saturday morning, and arrive at Crawford's same evenings.

The Stage will arrive in season for the Eastern Shore packets from Annapolis. Stages are provided on the Eastern Shore for conveying passengers either to Easton or Chester Town.

Fare for Passengers, four dollars, with 20 lb. Baggage. All baggage at the risk of the owners. Wm. Crawford. April 27.

SHERIFFALTY. The subscriber offers himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election, and respectfully solicits the votes of his fellow citizens of Anne-Arundel county. He assures them should he be fortunate enough to obtain a majority of votes, no exertions shall be wanting to give satisfaction in the discharge of the duties of that important appointment.

Augustine Gambrill. May 4.

Lancelot Warfield. Offers himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next ensuing election, and respectfully solicits the votes and interests of the citizens of the city of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel county.

May 4, 1815.

NOTICE. The Commissioners of the Tax will sit on the third Monday in May, and continue in session twenty days, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers.

By order. H. S. Harwood, Clk. C. T. A. County. May 4.

POETS CORNER.

From the Baltimore Telegraph.
LINES
By one of the Editors.

'Twas in that merry time of year,
When every bard attunes his powers;
When the full mind flows free & clear,
And fancy like the season flowers.
A female object caught my view,
A form more fair is seldom seen.
Her roving eyes were large and blue,
Her robes were of a pleasant green.
And when I gazed her truant eyes,
Wandered at large o'er grove & hill;
Now sought the earth, now read the skies,
And was not for a moment still.
Say, mortal, with that sullen brow,
She cried, why dost thou pine and mope?
I come to cheer thy spirits now,
Know'st thou not me—my name is HOPE.
A rose-bush in her hand she bore,
With buds & verdant foliage crown'd
But she had pluck'd it long before
Flora had spread her honours round.
Thrice did she wave it high in air,
She cried, O mortal see my power!
I look'd and not a bud was there,
The bush was all in sudden flower.
Take this she cries, and straight she trips
A rose, the darling of my eyes;
I caught it—pressed it to my lips,
Then in my bosom wore the prize.
She spoke, and in a moment fled,
And vanish'd like the passing smoke;
I look'd and all the leaves were dead,
And with a sigh of sorrow woke.

From the Am. Daily Advertiser.
"Give me neither poverty, nor riches,
lest I be full and deny thee; or lest
I be poor and steal."

Prov. xxx. 8th & 9th verses.
Well would it be for mankind, if
they would attend to the holy breathings
of that book, well called the
Bible, or THE BOOK, in preference
to all books—it has taught us that
God is the God of Peace, and that
he delighteth not in carnage, blood
and murder.

After a dark night of restrictions
and war, we now have peace. The
world is at peace—the ruthless
arm of war, no longer overturns the
palace, or sweeps away the cottage
with fire and sword. But my readers,
it becomes us to avoid extremes;
it behoves us to act with prudence.
Before the dark shades, which, with
heavy gloom covered the American
nation, we, as neutrals, extended our
commerce over every sea, to almost
every port—Europe, convulsed to
its very centre, had not the means
of trade: America, then neutral,
rose fast, and wealth poured in upon
us. Let not the return of peace
induce us, either as individuals or a
nation, to expect the same glittering
scene—but, with Agur, let us say,
"Remove far from us, Vanity and
Lies—give us neither poverty nor
riches, lest we be full and deny thee,
and say who is the Lord; or
lest we be poor and steal, and take
the name of our God in vain."

Mediocrity is the best for both
national and individual happiness.
The fact is, we now cannot with
reason, count on any thing else—
the nations of Europe released from
the fangs of despotism and the ha-
voc of war, will turn their attention
to commerce, and pursue such
measures as will best comport with
their several interests. Trade, like
water, will find its own level, and
he who foolishly ventures into the
tempestuous ocean of commerce,
without having prudence for his
compass, and mediocrity for his pole
star, will most probably be wrecked
on the breakers of disappointment,
founder in the gulph of intemper-
ance, or fall a victim to the evil
which the preacher prays against,
become "poor and steal."

Nothing is more natural to the
heart of man, than pride or false
ambition; it is displayed in infant
years, and in manhood ripens into
fruit, bitter to the taste; or like
the apples of ashes, on the lake
where Sodom once stood, appear-
ance without reality, it vanishes
with a touch—it crumbles into dust,
and the haughty heart which cher-
ished it, breaks to mend no more.
Let us seriously reflect now, it may
be too late at a future day.

We must not, we cannot expect
to indulge ourselves or our families,
in former foolish extravagance. My
readers, you must believe in a su-
perintending Providence—you have
lately tasted the miseries of war,
but thank the God of mercies, that
you have not been obliged as Eu-
rope, to drink the bitter cup to the
last dregs. What was the procur-
ing cause of the late war? You
may blame this government or that
government, but sin and unthrifti-
ness, and luxury, wretched luxu-

ry was the cause. The tide of pros-
perity rolled in upon your shores,
and you abused the blessing to your
own cost! The manna of Heaven
rained upon you; you eat it, and
was unthankful; it was the manna
of civil and religious freedom, giv-
ing you not to abuse but to cultivate.

You became full and rebelled a-
gainst the giver, your hearts were
fat and you forgot God; and may I
not ask you whether you did not, so
far forget him, as to send men to re-
present you in your solemn assem-
blies as legislators, lawmakers and
executors, who were loose in their
moral—men who regarded not ei-
ther God or man, further than
would gratify their inordinate ambi-
tion—men who, in ale houses and
taverns have been the great advo-
cates, (pretending so) of your li-
berties, and whose private exam-
ples you cannot admire—men who
have laughed at, and ridiculed the
very religion you profess. It makes
no difference what party such men
belonged to, if such was their char-
acter, such their conduct, Heaven
must and will frown upon you while
you support them. The very jubile-
e of America the anniversary of
our independence, has been abused
by scenes of riot and confusion—
We have walked in the way of our
own lusts, and have been punished
by war. In this war you have ob-
tained much glory in arms, (if glory
can be attached to blood shedding.)
You are elevated in spirit; you are
proud of your prowess! take care—
be not too much elevated, humility
becomes us; and in all your affairs,
with prudence govern your concerns.
Remember with Agur that there is
"A generation whose teeth are as
swords and their jaw teeth as knives
to devour the poor from off the earth
and the needy from among men."

LAY PREACHER.

This is to give notice,

That the subscribers of Anne-Ar-
undel county, hath obtained from the or-
phans court of Anne-Arundel county,
in Maryland, letters of administration
on the personal estate of Philip Hopkins,
late of the county aforesaid, deceased.
All persons having claims against
said estate, are requested to produce
them, legally authenticated, according
to law, and all those who are in any
manner indebted to the estate are re-
quested to make immediate payment,
to

Mary Hopkins, } Adms
Isaiah Hopkins, }
April 27. 3w.

A Mainmast and Sail.

Taken up by the subscriber on the
22d inst. between Sandy Point and the
Bodkin, a Main-mast and Sail, the
mast apparently broken about the deck.
The owner may procure them on prov-
ing property and paying charges.
Robert Wilson.
Annapolis, April 27. 3w.

To be Rented

ON MODERATE TERMS.
The house, garden and lot, former-
ly occupied by the late Dr. Scott, of
Annapolis, and possession given imme-
diately. For terms apply to
Henry Maynadier.
April 27, 1815. 3w.

Coroner's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, is-
sued out of the Court of Appeals,
western shore, returnable to Decem-
ber term, and to me directed, will be
exposed to public sale, on Saturday
the 13th day of May, at 11 o'clock,
A. M. at the sheriff's office, in the
city of Annapolis, for cash, the fol-
lowing property, to wit:
One parcel of land called Clarke's
Inheritance, containing one hundred
acres, more or less. Also, three Ne-
gro men called Joe, Charles and Will.
The above is taken as the property of
James Sanders, and will be sold to sat-
isfy a debt due John F. Cox, and his
wife.

JAMES HUNTER,
Coroner A. A. County.
April 27. 3w.

Partnership,

WILL stand to cover
Mares this season, at Mrs.
Mary Stockett's, at the
low price of six dollars
each Mare, and twenty-
five cents to the groom.
Should the above sum of six dollars not
be paid by the first day of October,
eight dollars will be charged for every
Mare. Partnership is well made, and
as high bred as any Horse in America.
Season to commence the first of April,
and end on the 15th of July.
Jos. N. Stockett.
April 8.

Blank Bonds, Declara-

tions on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Com-
mon Warrants—For sale at this Of-
fice.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of vendition expo-
nas from Anne-Arundel county court,
to me directed, will be exposed to
public sale, on Monday the 22d day
of May next, on the premises, at 3
o'clock P. M.

One Negro Woman named Jody, one
do. Cordelia, and part of a Tract of
Land called Shipley's Adventure, con-
taining 150 acres more or less. Seized
and taken as the property of Ephraim
Shipley, special bail of Samuel Welch,
senr. and will be sold to satisfy a debt
due Henry Howard, of John.

Solomon Groves, Shff.
A. A. County.

April 27.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from
Anne-Arundel county court, to me
directed, will be exposed to public
sale, on Monday the 22d May next,
at John Beckley's Tavern, on the
turnpike, Elkridge, at 11 o'clock,
A. M.

All the right, title and interest, of
Charles Elder, in and to two Tracts or
parts of Tracts of Land, called Taylor's
Park and Snowden's Conspens, con-
taining 750 acres of land, more or less.
Seized and taken as the property of
Chas. Elder, and will be sold to satisfy a
debt due Walter Simpson, use of Larkin
Shipley.

Solomon Groves, Shff.
A. A. County.

April 27.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias
from A. Arundel county court, to me
directed, will be sold to the highest
bidder, for cash, on Wednesday the
17th day of May next, at 12 o'clock,
M. at Friendship.

ONE Tract or parcel of Land called
Made Stone,
Containing 260 acres, more or less. Seized
and taken as the property of William
Weems, and will be sold to satisfy a
debt due Richard Brown, use of Ge-
rard and William Hopkins, and Will-
iam Whittington.

Solomon Groves, Shff.

April 27.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from
Anne Arundel county court, to me
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Sale, at my office in the City of An-
napolis, on Thursday, the 18th day of
May next, at 12 o'clock, M. for
cash,

One plantation by the name of
Doden,
Containing 300 acres of land, more or
less, and two Negroes, John and Rose.
Seized and taken as the property of
George and Edward H. Steuart, and
will be sold to satisfy a debt due Mar-
garet Darnall, use of Ridgely and
Weems.

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Price—Two Dollars.
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Consisting of Negroes, Horses, Cat-
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ficient security; under that sum the
cash to be paid.

Henry Jones, Admr

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50 Dollars Reward.

Went off about the 21st of March
last, a bright mulatto woman, aged a-
bout 29, named KITTIE. She lived last
year with Mr. Isaac Parker, in Anna-
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few days after she went off. I have
reason to believe she has a pass, or a
certificate of freedom. I will give
Thirty Dollars for the pass, or certifi-
cate, if it can be proved from whom
she obtained it, and Twenty Dollars
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gaol so that I get her again.

Henry Waring.

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The subscriber having obtained let-
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estate of William Tillard, late of Anne-
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on Friday the 5th day of May next,
if fair, if not, the first fair day there-
after, at the late residence of David
Simmons, deceased, near Mount
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All the personal estate of said David
Simmons, consisting of Household and
Kitchen Furniture, some articles of
Merchandise, and Horses, Cattle and
Sheep. Terms of sale are, for all
sums over twenty dollars, a credit of
six months will be given, the purchaser
giving bond, with security, with inter-
est from the day of sale; all under
that sum the cash to be paid. Sale to
commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

Samuel Welch, sen. exr.

April 20.

Property for Sale.

The subscriber will sell at private
sale the plantation whereon she at
present resides, in Anne-Arundel coun-
ty, five miles below M'Coy's tavern,
on the road leading to Annapolis, and
sixteen miles from Baltimore. The
tract contains 342 acres of good qual-
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of vegetables of all kinds; nearly one
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thriving timber. The improvements are
comfortable and in good repair, the
dwelling house roomy and sufficient for
a large family; every convenient out-
house, for stock and poultry; an excel-
lent garden newly built, rich, and well
set with herbs of almost every kind; a
pump of good water in the yard, and
ruit of every kind. There is some
meadow and woods, can be made with
little labour. Any person inclined to
purchase, may know the terms by ap-
plying to Mr. Richard Gambrell, or
Dr. Anderson Warfield, in Anne-
Arundel county, or Mr. Eli Hewitt
in the city of Baltimore. If the above
property is not sold at private sale by
the 20th day of June next, it will on
that day be exposed to public sale, on
the premises, to the highest bidder.
Rachel Warfield.
March 16, 1815. 120J.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on
the 2d of October, 1814, a negro man
named DICK: he is a short, yellowish
complexioned fellow, about 35 years of
age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and very
polite when spoken to. He took with
him a pair of cotton country cloth trou-
sers, with a broad blue stripe, & a round
white country cloth jacket and waist-
coat. He is a rough shoemaker and
took away with him his tools. Who-
ever brings home the said negro or se-
cures him so that I get him again, shall
receive the above reward with all re-
asonable charges.

Benjamin Harwood, of Rd.
A. A. County, South River
Neck, near Annapolis.
N. B. It is supposed the above negro
man may have gone to Montgomery
county, where his mother lives with a
Mrs Murray, near Montgomery Court
House, and may have a pass. B. H.
December 1.

NOTICE.

Mr. Isaac Parker having assigned to
the subscriber all the debts due him on
his books, which have accrued since his
establishment in the Union Tavern, all
those indebted on said books, are noti-
fied to make payment to the subscriber
only. Indulgence cannot be given, and
no discrimination can be made in the
mode of collection. James Shaw.
March 2.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county,
Orphans Court April 11, 1815.
On application by petition of Thomas
Norris, of Ths. executor of the last will
and testament of Mary Harrison, late
of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is
ordered that he give the notice requir-
ed by law for creditors to exhibit their
claims against the said deceased, and
that the same be published once in
each week, for the space of six succes-
sive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette
and Political Intelligencer.
John Gasaway, Reg. Wills.
A. A. County.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Baltimore
county hath obtained from the orphans
court of Anne-Arundel county in
Maryland, letters testamentary on the
personal estate of Mary Harrison, late
of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.
All persons having claims against the
said deceased, are hereby warned to ex-
hibit the same, with the vouchers there-
of, to the subscriber, at or before the
thirtieth day of June next, they may
otherwise by law be excluded from all
benefit of the said estate. Given un-
der my hand this 11th day of April,
1815.

Thomas Norris, of Thos.
Executor.

April 13.

City Tavern.

The subscriber having taken the
known establishment in this city, oc-
cupied by Mr. Isaac Parker, and origi-
nally by Mr. George Mann, and an-
nounces to the public, and particu-
larly to those who may be disposed
to patronize and encourage him, that
his fixed determination is to render
equal to any establishment in the
city, and the opportunities offered by
proximity to the bay, of furnishing
table with wild fowl and oysters, to
enable him to supply those who
favour him with their custom with
dishes in their proper season. En-
sures those who have been in the
habit of patronizing this establishment,
they may calculate hereafter on en-
joying with accommodations at least
equal to any which have been afforded
his predecessors; and so far as his
own personal attendance, together
with that of those in his employ, can
contribute to the comfort and satisfac-
tion of his guests, he pledges himself to
supply of liquors, and for the ameni-
ties of the stranger, and the trans-
action of business, he has provided a
Coffee Room, furnished with news-
papers from the principal seat in the United
States. Private rooms are always ready
for the accommodation of those who
prefer private or public suppers, and
the shortest notice.

N. B. Boarders taken by the
week, month or year, and houses
at liberty.

WILLIAM CATON

A Bar-Keeper & Co.

Are wanted immediately at the

Tavern.

Annapolis March 23.

Three Farms For Sale.

THE above Farms are situated
Anne Arundel county, and were
the property of David Steuart, Esq.
that county, deceased.
One Farm, called "Part of Orlan-
don," lying between Rawling's Farm
and the town of Queen Anne, con-
taining about 450 acres of land, a
proportion of which is heavily tim-
bered, and the balance consisting of
proved meadows and arable land, and
cultivated with clover and plums.
This estate is inclosed with good
fence, and the farm and tobacco houses
in excellent condition.

Also, two other Farms on An-
ne Arundel Manor, adjoining to the
Daniel Murray, Esq. and the
Halls—one containing about 300
acres, and the other 200 acres of high-
ly proved land, and having every
necessary improvement of farm and
houses. These two Farms will be
either separately or together, as
suitable to purchasers.

The whole property has been es-
timated for many years past, in the
approved and improving mode of
culture, and is as productive as
lands in the county in tobacco and
crops.

If not sold at private sale before
the 8th of May, the above property
will then be exposed to public sale
at the tavern lately kept by
Miles, called Rawling's Tavern, in the
neighbourhood of the Farms. Any
wishing to view the lands will ap-
pear upon Wm. Steuart, near South
River, or George C. Steuart of Doden; or
George Urquhart, manager of the
Anne Arundel Manor. Persons
wishing to know the terms, will ap-
pear to said William Steuart, Frisby
man, Esq. near Hagerstown, Dr.
Steuart, Baltimore, or

G. H. Steuart.

April 20.

FUEL WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received
writing until the 1st day of June
for supplying the next stated session
Congress, with 150 Cords of good
fire-wood; eighty cords of oak, and
hickory, or hickory and ash, to
beside the various kinds of oak,
to be delivered, sawed (in two
pieces) and measured at the expense of
contractor, in vaults or wood
provided by the government, in the
present Capitol of the U. S. in the
city of Washington. One third of
the quantity on or before the 1st of September,
one other third, on or before the
1st of October, and the residue on or
before the 20th of November. Pro-
posals must be accompanied with the
name of the security or securities
offered to secure a faithful com-
pliance of the contract. The proposer,
terms and securities are accepted,
be advised of such acceptance by
and, upon executing the proper
ties, one third of the money will be
advanced.

Thos. Douglas

April 8.

Robert Welch, of B.

Offers himself a candidate for
office of Sheriff at the next elec-
tion, and respectfully solicits
votes and interests of his fellow
citizens.

Cash Given

For CLEAN LINEN & CO-
RAGS, by Daniel Heart, a G-
Store.
April 27.

POETS CORNER.

From the Baltimore Telegraph.
LINES
By one of the Editors.

'Twas in that merry time of year,
When ev'ry bard attunes his powers;
When the full mind flows free & clear,
And fancy like the season flowers.
A female object caught my view,
A form more fair is seldom seen.
Her roving eyes were large and blue,
Her robes were of a pleasant green.
And when I gaz'd her truant eyes,
Wandered at large o'er grove & hill;
Now sought the earth, now read the skies,
And was not for a moment still.
Say mortal, with that sullen brow,
She cried, why dost thou pine and
mope?
I come to cheer thy spirits now,
Know'st thou not me—my name is
HOPE.

A rose-bush in her hand she bore,
With buds & verdant foliage crown'd
But she had pluck'd it long before
Flora had spread her honours round.
Thrice did she wave it high in air,
She cried, O mortal see my power!
I look'd and not a bud was there,
The bush was all in sudden flower.
Take this she cries, and straight she
strips
A rose, the darling of my eyes;
I caught it—pressed it to my lips,
Then in my bosom wore the prize.
She spoke, and in a moment fled,
And vanish'd like the passing smoke;
I look'd and all the leaves were dead,
And with a sigh of sorrow woke.

From the Ann. Daily Advertiser.
"Give me neither poverty, nor rich-
es, lest I be full and deny thee; or lest
I be poor and steal."

Prov. xxx. 8th & 9th verses.

Well would it be for mankind, if
they would attend to the holy breath-
ings of that book, well called the
Bible, or this book, in preference
to all books—it has taught us that
God is the God of Peace, and that
he delighteth not in carnage, blood
and murder.

After a dark night of restrictions
and war, we now have peace. The
world is at peace!—the ruthless
arm of war, no longer overturns the
palace, or sweeps away the cottage
with fire and sword. But my read-
ers, it becomes us to avoid extremes;
it behoves us to act with prudence.
Before the dark shades, which, with
heavy gloom covered the American
nation, we, as neutrals, extended our
commerce over every sea, to almost
every port—Europe, convulsed to
its very centre, had not the means
of trade: America, then neutral,
rose fast, and wealth poured in up-
on us. Let not the return of peace
induce us, either as individuals or a
nation, to expect the same glittering
scene—but, with Agur, let us say,
"Remove far from us, Vanity and
Lies—give us neither poverty nor
riches, lest we be full and deny
thee, and say who is the Lord; or
lest we be poor and steal, and take
the name of our God in vain."

Mediocrity is the best for both
national and individual happiness.
The fact is, we now cannot with
reason, count on any thing else—
the nations of Europe released from
the fangs of despotism and the ha-
voc of war, will turn their attention
to commerce, and pursue such
measures as will best comport with
their several interests. Trade, like
water, will find its own level, and
he who foolishly ventures into the
tempestuous ocean of commerce,
without having prudence for his
compass, and mediocrity for his pole
star, will most probably be wrecked
on the breakers of disappointment,
founder in the gulph of intempe-
rance, or fall a victim to the evil
which the preacher prays against,
become "poor and steal."

Nothing is more natural to the
heart of man, than pride or false
ambition; it is displayed in infant
years, and in manhood ripens into
fruit, bitter to the taste; or like
the apples of ashes, on the lake
where Sodom once stood, appear-
ance without reality, it vanishes
with a touch—it crumbles into dust,
and the haughty heart which cher-
ished it, breaks to mend no more.
Let us seriously reflect now, it may
be too late at a future day.

We must not, we cannot expect
to indulge ourselves or our families,
in former foolish extravagance. My
readers, you must believe in a su-
perintending Providence—you have
lately tasted the miseries of war,
but thank the God of mercies, that
you have not been obliged as Eu-
rope, to drink the bitter cup to the
last dregs. What was the procur-
ing cause of the late war? You
may blame this government or that
government, but sin and unthank-
fulness, and luxury, wretched luxu-

ry was the cause. The tide of pros-
perity rolled in upon your shores,
and you abused the blessing to your
own cost! The manna of Heaven
rained upon you; you eat it, and
was unthankful; it was the manna
of civil and religious freedom, giv-
en you not to abuse but to cultivate.

You became full and rebelled a-
gainst the giver, your hearts were
fat and you forgot God; and may I
not ask you whether you did not so
far forget him, as to send men to re-
present you in your solemn assem-
blies as legislators, lawmakers and
executors, who were loose in their
morals—men who regarded not ei-
ther God or man, further than
would gratify their inordinate ambi-
tion—men who, in ale houses and
taverns have been the great advo-
cates, (pretended so) of your li-
berties, and whose private exam-
ples you cannot admire—men who
have laughed at, and ridiculed the
very religion you profess. It makes
no difference what party such men
belonged to, if such was their char-
acter, such their conduct, Heaven
must and will frown upon you while
you support them. The very jubi-
lee of America the anniversary of
our independence, has been abused
by scenes of riot and confusion—
We have walked in the way of our
own lusts, and have been punished
by war. In this war you have ob-
tained much glory in arms, (if glory
can be attached to blood shedding.)
You are elevated in spirit; you are
proud of your prowess! take care—
be not too much elevated, humility
becomes us; and in all your affairs,
with prudence govern your concerns.
Remember with Agur that there is
"A generation whose teeth are as
swords and their jaw teeth as knives
to devour the poor from off the earth
and the needy from among men."

LAY PREACHER.

This is to give notice,

That the subscribers of Anne-Ar-
undel county, hath obtained from the or-
phans court of Anne-Arundel county,
in Maryland, letters of administration
on the personal estate of Philip Hopkins,
late of the county aforesaid, deceased.
All persons having claims against
said estate, are requested to produce
them, legally authenticated, according
to law, and all those who are in any
manner indebted to the estate are re-
quested to make immediate payment,
to

Mary Hopkins, } Admrs
Isaiah Hopkins, }
April 27. 3w.

A Mainmast and Sail.

Taken up by the subscriber on the
22d inst. between Sandy Point and the
Bodkin, a Main-mast and Sail, the
mast apparently broken about the deck.
The owner may procure them on prov-
ing property and paying charges.
Robert Wilson.

Annapolis, April 27. 3w.

To be Rented

ON MODERATE TERMS.
The house, garden and lot, former-
ly occupied by the late Dr. Scott, of
Annapolis, and possession given imme-
diately. For terms apply to
Henry Maynadier.

April 27, 1815. 3w.

Coroner's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, is-
sued out of the Court of Appeals,
western shore, returnable to Decem-
ber term, and to me directed, will be
exposed to public sale, on Saturday
the 13th day of May, at 11 o'clock,
A. M. at the sheriff's office, in the
city of Annapolis, for cash, the fol-
lowing property, to wit:
One parcel of land called Clarke's
Inheritance, containing one hundred
acres, more or less. Also, three Ne-
gro men called Joe, Charles and Will.
The above is taken as the property of
James Sanders, and will be sold to sat-
isfy a debt due John F. Cox, and his
wife.

JAMES HUNTER,
Coroner A. A. County. 3w.
April 27.

Partnership,

WILL stand to cover
Mares this season, at Mrs.
Mary Stockett's, at the
low price of six dollars
each Mare, and twenty-
five cents to the groom.
Should the above sum of six dollars not
be paid by the first day of October,
eight dollars will be charged for every
Mare. Partnership is well made, and
as high bred as any Horse in America.
Season to commence the first of April,
and end on the 15th of July.

April 6. Jos. N. Stockett.

Blank Bonds, Declara-

tions on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Cor-
mon Warrants—For sale at this Of-
fice.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni expo-
nas from Anne-Arundel county court,
to me directed, will be exposed to
public sale, on Monday the 22d day
of May next, on the premises, at 3
o'clock P. M.

One Negro Woman named Jody, one
do. Cordelia, and part of a Tract of
Land called Shipley's Adventure, con-
taining 150 acres more or less. Seized
and taken as the property of Ephraim
Shipley, special bail of Samuel Welch,
senr. and will be sold to satisfy a debt
due Henry Howard, of John
Solomon Groves, Shff.
A. A. County.

April 27.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from
Anne-Arundel county court, to me
directed, will be exposed to public
sale, on Monday the 22d May next,
at John Beckly's Tavern, on the
turnpike, Elkridge, at 11 o'clock,
A. M.
All the right, title and interest, of
Charles Elder, in and to two Tracts or
parts of Tracts of Land, called Taylor's
Park and Snowden's Contens, con-
taining 750 acres of land, more or less.
Seized and taken as the property of
Chas. Elder, and will be sold to satisfy a
debt due Walter Simpson, use of Larkin
Shipley.

Solomon Groves, Shff.
A. A. County.

April 27.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias
from A. Arundel county court, to me
directed, will be sold to the highest
bidder, for cash, on Wednesday the
17th day of May next, at 12 o'clock,
M. at Friendship,
ONE Tract or parcel of Land called

Made Stone,

Containing 260 acres, more or less. Seized
and taken as the property of Willi-
am Weems, and will be sold to satisfy
a debt due Richard Brown, use of Ge-
rard and William Hopkins, and Willi-
am Whittington.

Solomon Groves, Shff.
A. A. County.

April 27.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from
Anne Arundel county court, to me
directed, will be exposed to Public
Sale, at my office in the City of An-
napolis, on Thursday, the 18th day of
May next, at 12 o'clock, M. for
cash.

One plantation by the name of
Doden,

Containing 300 acres of land, more or
less, and two Negroes, John and Rose.
Seized and taken as the property of
George and Edward H. Stuart, and
will be sold to satisfy a debt due Mar-
garet Darnall, use of Ridgely and
Weems.

Solomon Groves, Shff.
3w.

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cash to be paid.

Henry Jones, Admr

April 20.

50 Dollars Reward.

Went off about the 21st of March
last, a bright mulatto woman, aged a-
bout 29, named KITTY. She lived last
year with Mr. Isaac Parker, in Anna-
polis. She was seen in that place a
few days after she went off. I have
reason to believe she has a pass, or a
certificate of freedom. I will give
Thirty Dollars for the pass, or certifi-
cate, if it can be proved from whom
she obtained it, and Twenty Dollars
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goal so that I get her again.

April 20.

Henry Waring. 6w.

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tate to bring them in, legally authen-
ticated, and those indebted to make im-
mediate payment.

April 20.

Henry Jones, Admr. 3w.

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court of Anne-Arundel county, the
subscriber will expose to public sale,
on Friday the 5th day of May next,
if fair, if not, the first fair day there-
after, at the late residence of David
Simmons, deceased, near Mount
Pleasant Ferry.

All the personal estate of said David
Simmons, consisting of Household and
Kitchen Furniture, some articles of
Merchandise, and Horses, Cattle and
Sheep. Terms of sale are, for all
sums over twenty dollars, a credit of
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giving bond, with security, with inter-
est from the day of sale; all under
that sum the cash to be paid. Sale to
commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

April 20. Aaron Welch, sen. extr. 3w.

Property for Sale.

The subscriber will sell at private
sale the plantation whereon she at
present resides, in Anne-Arundel coun-
ty, five miles below M'Coy's tavern,
on the road leading to Annapolis, and
sixteen miles from Baltimore. The
tract contains 342 acres of good qual-
ity, and produces well Indian corn, to-
bacco, small grain, particularly rye;
its distance from the market of Bal-
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inclined to go into that line of cultivati-
on. The soil is adapted to early growth
of vegetables of all kinds; nearly one
half of the tract is in wood, of young
thriving timber. The improvements
are comfortable and in good repair, the
dwelling house roomy and sufficient for
a large family; every convenient out-
house, for stock and poultry; an excel-
lent garden newly built, rich, and well
set with herbs of almost every kind; a
pump of good water in the yard, and
ruit of every kind. There is some
meadow and woods can be made with
little labour. Any person inclined to
purchase, may know the terms by ap-
plying to Mr. Richard Gambrell, or
Dr. Anderson Warfield, in Anne-
Arundel county, or Mr. Eli Hewitt
in the city of Baltimore. If the above
property is not sold at private sale by
the 20th day of June next, it will on
that day be exposed to public sale, on
the premises, to the highest bidder.

Rachel Warfield.
March 16, 1815. 120J.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on
he 2d of October, 1814, a negro man
named DICK: he is a short, yellowish
complexioned fellow, about 35 years of
age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and very
polite when spoken to. He took with
him a pair of cotton country cloth trou-
sers, with a broad blue stripe, & a round
white country cloth jacket and waist-
coat. He is a rough shoemaker and
took away with him his tools. Who-
ever brings home the said negro or se-
cures him so that I get him again, shall
receive the above reward with all re-
asonable charges.

Benjamin Harwood, of Rd.
A. A. County, South River
Neck, near Annapolis.
N. B. It is supposed the above negro
man may have gone to Montgomery
county, where his mother lives with a
Mrs Murray, near Montgomery Court
House, and may have a pass. B. H.
December 1.

NOTICE.

Mr. Isaac Parker having assigned to
the subscriber all the debts due him on
his books, which have accrued since his
establishment in the Union Tavern, all
those indebted on said books, are noti-
fied to make payment to the subscriber
only. Indulgence cannot be given, and
no discrimination can be made in the
mode of collection. James Shaw.
March 2.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county,
Orphans Court April 11, 1815.
On application by petition of Thomas
Norris, of Ths. executor of the last will
and testament of Mary Harrison, late
of Anne-Arundel county deceased, it is
ordered that he give the notice requir-
ed by law for creditors to exhibit their
claims against the said deceased, and
that the same be published once in
each week, for the space of six succes-
sive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette
and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Baltimore
county hath obtained from the orphans
court of Anne-Arundel county in
Maryland, letters testamentary on the
personal estate of Mary Harrison,
late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.
All persons having claims against the
said deceased, are hereby warned to ex-
hibit the same, with the vouchers there-
of, to the subscriber, at or before the
thirteenth day of June next, they may
otherwise by law be excluded from all
benefit of the said estate. Given un-
der my hand this 11th day of April,
1815.

Thomas Norris, of Thos.
Executor. 6w.
April 13.

City Tavern & Hotel

The subscriber having taken that
known establishment in this city, oc-
cupied by Mr. Isaac Parker, and origi-
nally by Mr. George Mann, Decem-
ber 1st, 1814, and more particu-
larly to those who may be disposed
to patronize and encourage him, that
his fixed determination to render
equal to any establishment in the
city, its conveniences perhaps are unequalled,
and the opportunities offered by its
proximity to the bay; of furnishing
table with wild fowl and oysters, to
enable him to supply those who may
favour him with their custom with the
dishes in their proper season. He as-
sures those who have been in the habit
of patronizing this establishment, that
they may calculate hereafter on being
served with accommodations at least
equal to any which have been afforded
to his predecessors; and so far as his
own personal attendance, together with
that of those in his employ, can con-
tribute to the comfort and satisfaction
of his guests, he pledges himself no
attention shall be wanting. He has a
supply of liquors, and for the accom-
modation of the stranger and the transi-
ent, has provided a Coffee Room, fur-
nished with newspapers from the prin-
cipal seaport in the United States.
Private rooms are always ready, for
private or public suppers can be had
at the shortest notice.

N. B. Boarders taken by the
week, month or year, and horses taken
at liberty.

WILLIAM CATON

A Bar-Keeper & Co.

Are wanted immediately at the
Tavern.
Annapolis March 23.

Three Farms For Sale.

THE above Farms are situated
Anne Arundel County, and were
property of David Stuart, Esq. late
of that county, deceased.
One Farm, called "Part of Oak-
ton," lying between Rawling's Tavern
and the town of Queen Anne, con-
taining about 450 acres of land, a large
proportion of which is heavily tim-
bered, and the balance consisting of
proved meadows and arable land, highly
cultivated with clover and plums.
This estate is inclosed with good fence,
and the farm and tobacco houses in
excellent condition.

Also, two other Farms on Anne-
Arundel Manor, adjoining to the late
Daniel Murray, Esq. and the Man-
Halls—one containing about 300 ac-
res and the other 200 acres of highly
proved land, and having every ne-
cessary improvement of farm and tobacco
houses. These two Farms will be
either separately or together, as may
suitable purchasers.

The whole property has been es-
timated for many years past, in the
approved and improving modes of ag-
culture, and is as productive as any
lands in the county in tobacco and
crops.
If not sold at private sale before the
day the 8th of May, the above property
will then be exposed to public sale at
the tavern lately kept by Rawling's
Miles, called Rawling's Tavern, a
neighbourhood of the Farms, the
wishing to view the lands will ap-
ply upon Wm. Stuart, near South River
George C. Stuart of Doden; or
George C. Stuart, manager of the late
Anne Arundel Manor. Persons
wishing to know the terms, will ap-
ply to said William Stuart, Frisby Til-
man, Esq. near Hagerstown, Dr. J. H.
Stuart, Baltimore, or

April 30. G. H. Stuart.

FUEL WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received
writing until the 1st day of June
for supplying the next stated session
Congress, with 150 Cords of good
fire-wood; eighty cords of which
be hickory, or hickory and ash, the
balance the various kinds of oak. All
to be delivered, saved (in two lots)
and measured at the expense of the
contractor, in vaults or wood
provided by the government, at the
present Capitol of the U. S. in the
city of Washington. One third of the
on or before the 1st of September
one other third, on or before the 1st
of October, and the residue on or
before the 20th of November. Propo-
sals must be accompanied with the
names of the security or securities
offered to secure a faithful execution
of the contract. The proposer, and
terms and securities are accepted, he
be advised of such acceptance by
and, upon executing the proper docu-
ments, one third of the money will be
advanced.

April 6. Thos. Douglass.

Robert Welch, of B.

Offers himself a candidate for
office of Sheriff at the next elec-
tion, and respectfully solicits the
votes and intersts of his fellow
citizens.

Cash Given

FOR CLEAN LINEN & CO-
RAGS, by Daniel Heart, at G.
Store.
April 27.

served for the scrutiny of those whom the lapse of ages shall acquit of partiality. It is for the men of other ages to investigate and record it; but it is for the men of every age to hail the hospitality that received the shelterless, and love the feeling that befriended the unfortunate. But if America calls on our gratitude for the past, how deeply does she draw upon our interest for the future. Who can say, that when, in its follies or its crimes, the old world shall have interred all the pride of its power, and all the pomp of its civilization, human nature may not find its destined renovations in the new.

Perhaps, when the temple and the trophy shall have mouldered in dust—when the glories of our name shall be but the legend of tradition, and the light of discoveries only live in song—Philosophy may rise again in the sky of her Franklin, and glory rekindle at the urn of her Washington. Is this the vision of romantic fancy? I appeal to history—the monumental record of national rise and national ruin. Tell me, then, reverend chronicle of the grave, can the splendor of achievement, or the solidity of success, secure to empire the permanence of its possession? Alas, Troy thought so once, yet the land of Priam lives only in song—Thebes tho't so once, yet her hundred gates have crumbled, and her very tombs are but as the dust they were destined to commemorate—so thought Palmyra where is she? so thought the countries of Demosthenes and the Spartan, yet Leonidas is trampled by the timid slave and Athens insulted by the mindless Ottoman! The days of their glory are as if they had never been, and the island that was then a speck, trade and neglected in the barren ocean, now rivals the wealth of their commerce, the glory of their arms, the fame of their philosophy, the eloquence of their senate, and the inspiration of their bards! Who shall say, then, contemplating the past, that England, proud and potent as she appears, may not one day be what Athens is, and the young America yet soar to be what Athens was? Haply, when the European column shall have mouldered, and the night of barbarism obscured its very ruins, that mighty Continent may emerge from the horizon, to rule for its time sovereign of the ascendant!

Such, sir, is the natural progress of human operations, and such the unsubstantial mockery of human pride. But I should apologise for this digression; the tombs are at best a sad, although an instructive subject. At all events, they are ill suited to such an hour as this. I shall endeavor to atone for it, by turning to a theme, which tombs cannot inurn, nor revolutions alter. It is the custom of your Board, and a noble one it is, to deck the cup of the gay with the garland of the great, and surely, even in the eyes of its Deity, his grape is not less lovely when glowing beneath the foliage of the palm tree and the myrtle. Allow me to add one flower to the chaplet, which, though it sprung in America, is no exotic—virtue has planted it, and it is naturalized every where.

No matter what may be the birth place of such a man as WASHINGTON. No climate can claim, no country can appropriate him—the boon of Providence to the human race—his fame is eternity, and his residence creation. Though it was the defeat of our arms, and the disgrace of our policy, I almost bleed the convulsion in which he had his origin; if the heavens thundered & the earth rocked, yet, when the storm passed, how pure was the climate that it cleared—how bright in the brow of the firmament was the planet it revealed to us? In the production of Washington it does really appear, as if nature was endeavouring to improve upon herself and that all the virtues of the ancient world were but so many studies preparatory to the patriot of the new. Individual instances no doubt were there, splendid exemplifications of some single qualification. Caesar was merciful—Scipio was continent—Hannibal was patient—but it was reserved for Washington to blend them all in one, and like the lovely *chef d'œuvre* of the Grecian artist, to exhibit in a glow of associated beauty the pride of every model, and the perfection of every master. As a general he marshalled the peasant into a veteran, and supplied by discipline the absence of experience. As a statesman, he enlarged the policy of the cabinet into the most comprehensive system of general advantage; and such was the wis-

dom of his views, and the philosophy of his councils, that to the soldier and the statesman, he almost added the character of the sage. A conqueror, he was untainted with the crime of blood—a revolutionist he was free from any stain of treason; for aggression commenced the contest, and a country called him to the command. Liberty unsheathed his sword—necessity stained victory returned it. If he had paused to assign him; whether at the head of her citizens or her soldiers—her heroes or her patriots. But the last glorious act crowned his career, and banishes hesitation. Who, like Washington, after having freed his country, resigned her crown, and retired to a cottage rather than reign in a capitol! Immortal man! He took from the battle its crime, and from the conquest its chains—he left the victorious the glory of his self-denial, and turned upon the vanquished only the retribution of his mercy. Happy America! The lightnings of Heaven could not resist your sage—the temptation of earth could not corrupt your soldier!

"I give you, sir, the memory of GEORGE WASHINGTON."

FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, MAY 2.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.
Last evening arrived at this port, the fast sailing ship Fingal, Stanton, in 31 days from Havre-de-Grace, which port he left on the 30th March.

By this arrival we learn verbally, that France was apparently in a state of tranquillity; no part of the country had taken an active part for the Bourbons, which family left France for Flanders, and had arrived at Menin. Marseilles, Bordeaux, and other places, from which opposition was expected, had either acquiesced, or were perfectly tranquil. The British minister at Paris, had asked for and obtained his passports to return to England. The Emperor Napoleon, had issued a proclamation granting the British army in Belgium 14 days to evacuate it. A war between France and England was momentarily expected. Messrs. Gallatin, Adams, Bayard, and Russell, were in Paris; Mr. Clay departed for England on the 19th of March.

Mr. Storow, who came up from the Fingal, last evening in a fishing smack has very politely favoured the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser, with a file of Paris papers to the 26th of March inclusive, (two days the latest) from which the following transitions were made.

PARIS, MARCH 26.

Gen. Hallin has re-assumed the command of Paris.

Postscript—Eight o'clock P. M. Extract from the despatches of Mar. Duke of Treviso.

OFFICIAL.

On the 23d of March, at 4 P. M. Count De Lille, (Chief of the Bourbon family) departed from Lille and from France, going to Menin.

On the 24th, at 2 A. M. the Duke of Orleans, likewise departed from Lille for Tournay.

Orders have been transmitted by Marshal Duke of Treviso, to all the generals commanding at Valenciennes, Mauberge, Avesnes, Landrecies, Le Quesnoy and Conde.

Every where the imperial eagle, the national cockade, the tri-colored standard, have been adopted at the acclamations of the people and of the army.

Dunkirk, Gravelines, Bergues, all the places of the north, offer the same aspect; tranquillity has not been disturbed a single moment in the 16th military district.

Extract from the letters of Marshal Duke of Reggio, 23d of March.

At Metz, and all the places of the east, the minds of the people, the devotedness of the soldiers, are the same; every where the eagle and national colours are unfurled.

Extract from the despatch of Count Caffouli, aid-de-camp to His Majesty the Emperor, on the 23d March.

Britanny is quiet and animated with the best sentiments. At Rennes the Bust of the Emperor was carried in triumph.

On no part of the west of France has the public revenue been disturbed. The chimerical insurrection of La Vendee appears of no consequence even by those who had provoked it.

On the 22d at 2 in the morning, the Duke of Bourbon embarked on the river Loire at Pont-de-Ge; the

preparations of his departure for England were made in Nantes. Thus, after 25 days from the time of his landing at the extreme south of France, the chief of this beautiful empire (and no chief was ever more legitimate) recalled, seconded by the will, by the concurrence of all the citizens, of all the soldiers, did not perceive any trace of opposition throughout the extent of the French territory; an unanimous devotedness, a complete assent, manifested itself in all directions.

From the Paris Moniteur of March 27.

Telegraphic Dispatch.

Count D'Orois and the Duke of Berry, quitted the French territory on the night of the 25th of March, taking the route of Belgium. The troops of King Louis's household have submitted without resistance to the orders of the Emperor.

Vienna, March 15.

The operations of the congress are progressing. It is believed they will be entirely settled in the course of a month.

All the allied sovereigns have dispatched couriers for their respective states, bearers of orders relative to the present circumstances.

Paris, March 23.

It appears that the King did not determine to quit Paris until the last moment, and that badly informed of the dispositions of the army and people, he had been buoyed up by hope until the moment of his departure, for all his little moveables have been found in his apartments. On his table was a port-folio containing his correspondence with the Duchess of Angouleme for many years; in his drawers his correspondence with Louis XVI—some familiar correspondences with many ladies; some medals which he was in the habit of carrying about with him; daily reports on current affairs; and many other things calculated to compromise many individuals, if the present government had not assumed as a principle, to be ignorant of every thing that has been done for ten months past.

The minister Ferrand was quietly in his bed on the 20th, at 6 o'clock in the morning, when count Lavalette came to wake him, to tell him that he must depart. He did not know that the king had gone.

At the Thuilleries, when the servants of the Emperor came to set the house in order, they found many of the king's servants in bed, ignorant of what had taken place.

What could be the cause of so extraordinary negligence? We suppose that confiding in troops collected at Villejuif, and those assembled at Melun, the court believed they had two or three days to spare. In fact the king went on the 19th to the Champ-de-Mars, to see his staff, which were to have gone to the camp at Villejuif; but it appears, that on the 19th in the night, some of the body guards, arriving from Montreuil and Melun, announced that they had been pursued by the troops of the emperor; and at the same time being undeceived as to the dispositions of the troops at Villejuif (who spent the night in preparing their tri-colored cockades) ears took possession of the court, and that the king precipitately quitted his apartment, leaving it in the condition in which it then was. His servants thinking only of their own interests and their own safety, had not the presence of mind to remove from their master's chamber those things that might be interesting to him.

Count de Sussy is appointed minister of state, and count Otto and Bignon sub-secretaries to the minister of state for foreign affairs.

Camp Marshal Doucet is appointed by the emperor, chief of the staff at Paris, under the orders of Count Hulin.

The princess Julia, wife of prince Joseph, and her two daughters, have arrived with this prince.

Gen. Albert, who accompanied the Duke of Orleans to the frontiers, is on his return to Paris.

Ferrand, minister of state to the late government, has not followed the count Lillie, but has retired to Orleans.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The events which pass at this time before our eyes, seem rather the effect of a theatrical delusion, than of reality. We cannot deny that the acts of the congress have inspired Napoleon with the idea of the possibility of securing himself from the fate they were preparing for him, by endeavouring to survive

the attachment of his old comrades in arms, he was not ignorant that the French military were reduced to a state of misery and despair, by the effects of the reduction which had taken place, and the prospect of a peace, which would render their future services useless. He knew likewise that the Bourbons had neglected to make sure to them the confidence of the numerous class of new landholders, by respecting their acquisitions and the constitutional charter which he had given to France; but that they had, on the contrary, determined to destroy the new order of things, as soon as time and opportunity would permit.

Napoleon had perceived, above all, that fanaticism had obtained much influence in the councils of the sovereign; an influence which excited a fear among the people, of seeing all the burthens of the priesthood fall upon them again, without restoring to them the benefits of religion. We believe that all these have determined him once more to try his fortune.

The conduct of the congress offered him a guarantee against the return of the people of the different countries, which had laboured for his downfall. God only knows what will be the issue of his proceedings.

The number of the English troops in Belgium is evidently exaggerated. These troops consist of two battalions of the guards, to which we must add the 33d and 54th regiments, with some weak 2d battalions, altogether amounting only to 6 or 7,000 men. We have, in truth, to purchase and to pay for the remainder of our contingent, which is in the whole 70,000 men; but the troops which ought to compose it are not yet in Belgium.

We have been not a little astonished to read yesterday in a ministerial journal, the following paragraph:

All the jewels of the crown of France are safe; they are actually in London, particularly the diamond which Napoleon wore in the hilt of his sword, and which is esteemed the finest in Europe. The Duchess of Wellington brought over these precious articles.

NEW-YORK, May 1.

To the politeness of Mr. Thomas W. C. Moore, the Editors of the N. York Gazette are indebted for the following IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS, which were received on board the ship Louisa, at the moment of her departure from Bordeaux.

DECLARATION OF THE ALLIED POWERS OF EUROPE.
Declaration sent to His R. H. the Duke of Angouleme, by the Count D'Osmond, Ambassador of France at Turin.

"THE Powers which have signed the Treaty of Peace of Paris, convened in Congress at Vienna, informed of the invasion of Napoleon, and of his entry sword in hand, into France, owe it to their own dignity, & to the interests of social order, a Solemn Declaration of the sentiments which that event has caused them to entertain. In thus breaking the CONVENTION which established him at the Island of Elba, Buonaparte destroys the only legal title to which his existence could lay claim, in re-appearing in France with projects to disturb and confuse the protection of the laws, & has manifested, in the face of the universe, that there can be no safety in having a peace or truce with him. The powers declare in consequence, that Napoleon Buonaparte has placed himself out of all civil and social relations; and that as the enemy and disturber of the repose of the world, he is delivered up to the vindictive public.

They declare, at the same time, that firmly resolved to maintain, inviolate, the Treaty of Paris of May 30, 1814, the dispositions sanctioned by that Treaty, and all those which they have, or which they shall yet agree upon to complete and consolidate it, they will employ all their means, and will unite all their efforts, in order that the General Peace, the object of all the vows of Europe, and constant end of their labors, be not disturbed anew—and in order to guarantee it from all attempts which shall threaten to re-plunge the people in the disorders and miseries of revolutions—and though fully persuaded France enters will again rally itself around its legitimate Sovereign, to render nugatory the last attempt of a criminal and impotent delusion; all the Sovereigns of Europe, animated

with the same principles, determined to every effort, to prevent any real danger, they will be to give to the king of France, to the French nation, or to their Allies, as soon as the shall be made, the necessary assistance to re-establish the tranquillity to make common cause against those who shall undertake to

The present Declaration, made in the Protocol of the Congress convened at Vienna, in the city of the 13th of March 1815, shall be made public. Signed at Vienna 13th March, 1815.

[By all the Plenipotentiaries]

The above document attested the determination of the powers, to establish independent or provisional government in the south, and to hold against Buonaparte. An officer Buonaparte had arrived at Bordeaux from Paris, and was arrested and put in prison. All the English were quitting Bordeaux with effects.

[Louis, the king of France, on the 7th March, issued a proclamation declaring that Buonaparte and all his accomplices, were traitors and rebels, for having entered into hand, the department of the war, and calls upon all the authorities civil and military, to pursue and produce immediately, the person of Napoleon Buonaparte, and his abettors may be dealt with as the law directs.]

The French papers say—The French frigate Le Lys, that came from Toulon, has captured the ship of war and transport vessels, conveyed Buonaparte and his family from Elba to Frejus.

King Louis, issued a proclamation, dated the 19th of March, in which, that part of the army had betrayed him, but he hoped it would soon acknowledge its errors, and turn to its duty. (The King at this time, was quitting his throne.)

LATEST.

A letter from Rochelle of the 29th of March, received at Philadelphia, observes, that "We are for a war with England and all the continent—Buonaparte consolidating his power at Paris, Bordeaux and Toulouse have declared against him—they are 5-6th of the nation are for him—Vendee is quite—Massena, it is in favor of Buonaparte, it will preserve the tranquillity of the seilles—a vanguard of 20,000 were marching upon Lisie, and place may stand a siege, but the Bourbon family will protect England. The communication between Bordeaux was on the eve of being interrupted. The horizon is dark—Levies of troops are made—we intend to enter Belgium, fight the English under Wellington—Buonaparte has at his command 150,000 men—all the French are moored in our Road have been into our port. It is said British war are off our port. We have 44 ships ready at Rochefort—all the returned from prison are devoted to Napoleon. Propositions have been made to Germany for the return of Maria Louisa—If Germany remains neutral the rest is not feared, otherwise our condition will be serious.

Supplement to the London Gazette Tuesday March 7.

Colonial Department, March 5. Downing-st. March 5, 1815. Despatches of which, the following are copies, have been received by Earl Bathurst, his majesty's principal secretary of state, from Maj. Gen. Sir J. Lambert, K. C. B. commanding the coast of Louisiana. Camp in front of the enemy's below New-Orleans, Jan. 10, 1815.

My Lord, It becomes my duty to lay before your Lordship, the proceedings of the force lately employed on the coast of Louisiana, under the command of Maj. Gen. the Hon. Sir M. Pakenham, K. B. and second in command Vice-Adm. the Hon. Sir A. Cochrane, K. B.

The report which I inclose, Maj. Gen. Keane, will put your Lordship in possession of the current which took place until the arrival of Maj. Gen. the Hon. Sir M. Pakenham to assume the command; from that period, I enclose the journal of Maj. Gen. Keane, assistant-quarter-master, up to the time of the joining of the troops (which called on the 3d of Oct. last under my command) which was on the 6th of Jan.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1815.

No. 201

VOL. LXXIII.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
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—
Three Dollars per Annum.

Laws of Maryland PASSED AT DEC. SESSION, 1814. CHAPTER 38. AN ACT

relating to cases in the court of appeals.

WHEREAS, the court of appeals at their late session, in consequence of the indisposition of counsel for certain other causes, did not meet to sit upon the case of *James H. Hunter v. A. County*, until the first day of June next to meet adjournment for finishing the business.

And whereas, in consequence of the period being subsequent to the Monday of May, it may be determined whether the said court will grant any motion for further argument, or other matter relative to appeal on which they decided, which might have been heard and granted during the said term, the court continued in session, they would have done had it not been for the causes aforesaid, it is therefore enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the said court of appeals, when they next meet for the decision of unfinished business, shall have power and authority to receive and act upon any motion or petition which shall be made or presented to them relative to any of the said cases which were depending before them at their last session, in the same manner as if such motion had been made, or petition presented during the said session, and before their adjournment.

CHAPTER 43. AN ACT

relating to the Unfinished Records of Frederick County.

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the justices of the peace of Frederick County shall be and they are hereby authorized and directed, to cause to be made, entered, and complete, the records in the office of the clerk of Frederick County, remaining unfinished at the time of the death of the late clerk, William Ritchie, deceased, so that the annual expense of the said records shall not exceed the sum of one hundred dollars, to be levied annually for a term not exceeding five years, with other county assessments; and the records so made shall be as valid and effectual as if the same had been completed in the time of the said William Ritchie, deceased, his heirs, representatives, and assigns, are hereby released from all liability on his office bond, as the condition thereof relates to the making, entering, and completing the records aforesaid.

CHAPTER 48. A SUPPLEMENT

To the act, entitled, An act to incorporate persons in every church.

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the church now known and acknowledged in this state under the denomination of The Methodist Episcopal Church, protected by the constitution and laws of the same, shall have all the benefits and advantages arising from all gifts or grants of property, in the same way, and to the same extent, as they could have had at any time under the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, provided the said Christian Church shall incorporate themselves according to the direction of the said act.

ledged in this state under the denomination of The Methodist Episcopal Church, protected by the constitution and laws of the same, shall have all the benefits and advantages arising from all gifts or grants of property, in the same way, and to the same extent, as they could have had at any time under the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, provided the said Christian Church shall incorporate themselves according to the direction of the said act.

CHAPTER 75. AN ACT

Relative to Justices of the Peace and for other purposes.

1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Potomac Company, by their president and directors, their successors, or a majority of them, shall be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, to use and dispose of the land and water rights now held by the said company, or which they may hereafter acquire in this state, in the erection of mills, or other water-works, on account of the said company, and may use, sell or dispose of the same, when erected, or may lease, sell, and convey such land and water rights in such manner, and upon such terms, as to the said president and directors, and their successors, or a majority of them, may appear most advantageous for the interests of the said company; and shall be authorized and empowered to acquire lands, and other property, contiguous to the canals and locks on said river, by purchase, compromise, or exchange; provided that said company shall not at any time hold more than one thousand acres of land in this state, and provided that nothing herein contained shall be considered to authorize any act or bargain, on the part of the said president and directors, which shall in its consequences impede, retard or injure, the navigation of the said river, canals or locks.

2. And be it enacted, That all deeds and conveyances under contracts therefor, authorized by the said president and directors, and their successors, or a majority of them, in virtue of the provisions of this act, shall be acknowledged by the president as such, in behalf of the said company, under his hand and seal, and be executed and recorded as other deeds are by law directed to be acknowledged, executed and recorded.

CHAPTER 76. A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT

To the act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road leading to Cumberland, and for the extension of the charters of the several Banks in the City of Baltimore, and for other purposes.

1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the time for commencing the work on the said turnpike road, as provided by the act to which this is a supplement, be and hereby is extended to two years from and after the passage of this act, any thing contained in any former law to the contrary notwithstanding.

2. And be it enacted, That such of the banks as may have accepted the terms prescribed by the act to which this is a further supplement, subsequent to the time required by that act, or which may accept the same before the first day of June next, shall have and be entitled to all the benefits and privileges contained in the act to which this is a further supplement.

4. And be it enacted, That if any justice of the peace, having qualified as such, shall accept of any office under the government of the United States, and shall still act as a justice of the peace, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, the sum of forty dollars, to be recovered before a justice of the peace in the name of the state, one half to be applied to the use of the county.

CHAPTER 82. AN ACT

Relative to Justices of the Peace and for other purposes.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall be the duty of each and every justice of the peace, in case of his resignation or removal from office, and of his executors, administrators or other person in whose hands the same may be, in case of the death of such justice of the peace, to deliver his docket, together with all the notes, bonds, accounts and papers in his or their possession, appertaining to judgments or suits entered thereon, to the clerk of the county in which such justice resided, within one month after such resignation, removal from office, or the reception of the same, which shall be there kept as other records, and upon any application the clerk shall deliver transcripts from the docket or papers so returned to the person applying for the same, on which such process may be issued by any justice of the peace as might have been issued by the justice who may have kept such docket, and for such transcripts, the clerk shall be entitled to receive the like fees as for other copies of records, under the penalty of forty dollars, to be recovered by any person who shall sue for the same, in the same manner as debts of that amount are recoverable by law.

2. And be it enacted, That the commissions for the justices of the peace shall be forwarded by the clerk of the council to the clerks of the respective county courts, who shall immediately on the receipt thereof, enter the same among the records of his office, and cause notice to be given to the several persons therein named, of their appointment, by advertisement set up at the court-house door. And every person so appointed and notified as aforesaid, if he accepts thereof, unless he had been included in the commission of the peace for the preceding year, and had taken the oaths, and made the declaration prescribed by law, shall qualify as such, before some person authorized by law, which qualification shall be certified by the person before whom the same shall be made, and such certificate or certificates shall be delivered to and recorded by the clerk of the county court, in a book to be kept for that purpose.

3. And be it enacted, That if any person commissioned a justice of the peace, shall act as such before he hath taken the several oaths, and made the declaration required by law, and caused a certificate thereof to be delivered to the clerk of the county court as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, the sum of forty dollars, to be recovered and applied as other forfeitures and penalties are directed by law.

4. And be it enacted, That if any justice of the peace, having qualified as such, shall accept of any office under the government of the United States, and shall still act as a justice of the peace, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, the sum of forty dollars, to be recovered before a justice of the peace in the name of the state, one half to be applied to the use of the county.

4. And be it enacted, That if any justice of the peace, having qualified as such, shall accept of any office under the government of the United States, and shall still act as a justice of the peace, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, the sum of forty dollars, to be recovered before a justice of the peace in the name of the state, one half to be applied to the use of the county.

CHAPTER 92. AN ACT

To repeal an act of assembly therein mentioned.

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the act, entitled, "A supplementary act to the act, entitled, An act relating to servants and slaves" passed at a session of assembly begun and held at the city of Annapolis on the third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight, be and the same is hereby repealed, annulled, and abrogated.

CHAPTER 94. AN ACT

Additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the several county courts of this state may exercise original equity jurisdiction in all cases in which the court of chancery has now power to act, in the same manner that they now exercise equity jurisdiction by virtue of the act to which this is a supplement.

2. And be it enacted, That each of the judges of the several judicial districts of this state, during vacation, shall have the same power to grant and enforce, within their respective judicial districts, writs of injunction, in the same manner and with the same limitation, as the chancellor of the state can or may exercise.

3. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of some one of the associate judges of the several judicial districts of this state, to attend at the court-house of the several counties in their several judicial districts, at some day appointed between the several sessions of their court, who shall have power to make all necessary orders touching any subject matter in the said respective courts, upon the equity side, brought or depending therein; and it shall be the duty of the several clerks of the several counties in this state, to attend the said judge on the said days, who shall make due entry of all such matters and things as shall or may be ordered as aforesaid by the said judge, and the several county courts in this state are hereby instructed, at their first court next after the passage of this act, to appoint the several days on which the said judge shall attend as aforesaid, which said days shall be as nearly as may be equidistant between the terms of the several and respective county courts.

4. And be it enacted, That the several county courts of this state shall have full power and authority to appoint, during their pleasure, a person of integrity, judgment, and skill in accounts, to be auditor for the said court, who shall before he enters upon the duties of his appointment, take an oath to be administered by the court, well and faithfully to execute the duties of his office without affection, favour, partiality or prejudice; and he shall audit all accounts in the same manner, and with the same powers, and subject to the same controul, as the auditor in chancery now does; and the auditor so to be appointed shall be allowed three dollars per day for every day he shall be reasonably employed in stating, auditing and settling any account, to be paid by the party desiring such account to be stated, audited and settled, and taxed in the bill of costs as aforesaid.

5. And be it enacted, That all and every person or persons who shall or may think themselves aggrieved by the decree of any county court, in any case of which such county court may have an equity jurisdiction by virtue of this act, or of the original act to which this is a supplement, shall be at liberty in all cases to appeal to the court of appeals of the respective shore, in the same manner, and under the same circumstances, and such appeals shall have the same legal effect and consequences as appeals prosecuted from the court of chancery to the court of appeals now have.

6. And be it enacted, That the clerks of the several county courts in this state shall act as registers for their several counties, in the same manner, and with the same powers, as the register in chancery now does; and the sheriffs or coroners of the several counties shall execute and return all process, which may issue from any court or judge by virtue of this act, in the like manner as they would have been compelled in case the same had issued from the court of chancery.

7. And be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize and empower any interference by the several county courts, or by the judges thereof, in any cause or process now depending or hereafter to be brought, or hereafter to be issued before or by the chancellor of Maryland, or to change the manner of issuing writs of error.

8. And be it enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed to allow the clerks of the several county courts any other or greater fees than those already allowed to them for chancery proceedings in the county courts.

9. And be it enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force until the twentieth day of November next, and to the end of the next session of assembly which shall happen thereafter.

WANTED

A youth of about 16 or 17 years of age to attend in a store in this city. Inquire of the printer. May 5.

From the New-York Evening Post of May 3.

The following letters from France written by two intelligent gentlemen of this city, who are now there, will be read with no small share of anxiety. Without formally designing to do so, they will serve, perhaps, more satisfactorily to give a correct impression of what is passing on that interesting theatre, than could have been gathered from a more studied attempt.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Havre, to his friend in this city, dated March 22.

"The revolution operated in this country within these last twenty days without a shot being fired, is certainly the most astonishing as it probably will be the most important recorded in history.

"The intelligence of the arrival of Napoleon at Frejus, was followed by such a rapid succession of events that we have been in a constant state of alarm and amazement, and we have not had time to reflect on the consequences that may result to this country and to Europe. The stupor of amazement that all France has been plunged into, is more astonishing than the success of the enterprise that has driven the Bourbons from the Tuilleries.

"From the rapidity of Napoleon's journey from Lyons, it appears that he neither expected or experienced the least resistance. We learnt only this morning his entrance into the capital, but we are ignorant of the particulars attending it, as we are indeed of the circumstances of his progressive successes prior thereto. I cannot therefore give you an account of them, which besides would be unnecessary, as the papers that will go by this same opportunity will be of later dates. Lewis the 18th, with the household troops, retreated from Paris on the night of the 19th inst. it is supposed on the road to Flanders, probably to occupy Lillie. Many causes might be assigned for discontent in France to have favoured the change that has taken place, but it has been effected too promptly to have depended upon any thing other than the interference and disposition of the army.

"Since the return of the Bourbons to the throne, although uniting with an uncommon share of ability the most liberal opinions, many acts of government have been impolitic and imprudent. With the exception of himself, the Royal family put themselves at the head of a party which frowned on every one that had taken an active part in the revolution, and endeavoured first directly by law, afterwards indirectly by exciting the fears of holders of national property to force them to make compromises at trifling considerations, to restore the confiscated estates to the dispossessed emigrants. The liberty of the press was under the control of government; still attacks of the most violent nature were permitted with the appearance of a worse future intention against many leading characters in France; who tired of revolutions probably would never have attempted any change, had they felt a security for their property and no fear of being proscribed by the disgrace and insult that was constantly heaped upon them.

There was besides a hatred founded on contempt for the emigrants and an universal fear of the encroachments of arbitrary power, founded on the known sentiments and probable intention of Monsieur and his sons, with regard to the constitution. The spirit of the army independent of their feeling towards Napoleon as their general, was excited almost to mutiny by fear that court influence would deprive their officers of their active service and advancement in favour of the sons of emigrants and favorites. The nation also was under the impression that the incorrigible prejudices and bigotry of the heirs apparent to the throne would induce them at a future period to attempt subjecting it to the antiquated institutions of the 'ancient regime' and superstitions of priest-craft.

The king alone, in the opinion of every one, was free of the faults and prejudices of his family and their party; but in his desire to establish the grand principle that no throne should be occupied by a sovereign whose authority was not derived from inherent rights, he pushed Murat to extremities, and made a natural coalition between him and those who wished to work troubles in France and Italy. The Duke of Orleans who has pretended

to inherit the crown of Naples, was intriguing to have the ancient dynasty re-established there; indeed every individual of those who had lately come to power was so attentively employed in schemes of individual interest that they did not even dream of the danger that threatened them. The loyalty displayed by the inhabitants of Paris, of this and every other town of France; the voluntary enrolment and subscriptions of money to defend Lewis the 18th persuaded me that he would not be driven from Paris without much bloodshed; but things have been so speedily decided that there was no time to organize resistance, and this town which was unanimous and enthusiastic for the king has acknowledged Napoleon.

Extract of a letter from another American gentleman now in Paris, dated March 22d, 1815, received by the Fingal.

"Rest assured that Napoleon is fixed for life, if I may judge by the enthusiasm of the Parisians and particularly the military. He has revived the two houses composing the corps legislatif. All the emigrants who have entered the army since April 1st, 1814, have been ordered to quit the service, and the minister of war is forbidden to pay them any arrears which may be found due them on any pretext whatever. And all the emigrants who have not been particularly privileged by the emperor, or by those serving under him, who have arrived in France since January 1, 1814, are ordered immediately to quit the empire; and those found within it after 15 days are to be arrested and tried, and their property sequestered. The American character is wonderfully respected here, particularly by the lower orders. The English are equally disliked; and yesterday I overheard several who said that they could with pleasure eat the heart of an Englishman. There are very few Englishmen in Paris, most of them having fled immediately on hearing of the escape of Napoleon from Elba. What an interesting, at the same time awful period to be in Paris! I yesterday had a view of this wonderful man when he was reviewing about 15,000 of the troops of the line at the Place Caroussel, opposite the Tuilleries. Vive l'Empereur, vive Napoleon—a bas les Bourbons, vociferated thousands of Frenchmen on his first appearance. Three days since I saw them removing the N from the different public buildings, and yesterday all the arms and insignia of the Bourbons were taken down."

LONDON, March 24.

The estimated number of National Guards, volunteers, and other troops collected at Melun, to stop the march and crush the hopes of the tyrant was no less than 100,000 men. The best spirit seemed to prevail among them; they appeared devoted to the cause of the king, and eager to meet and repel his antagonist. A powerful army strengthened their positions. Relying on their numbers, they had left the town, the rocks and the forest of Fontainebleau unguarded, preferring the flat plains of Melun, where the whole army might act at once, against the comparatively small band of the invader. On the 20th, Buonaparte reached and occupied Fontainebleau, without opposition. He had at that time with him only 15,000 veteran troops, but other divisions were either following him or advancing to support his right and left flanks, on parallel lines of march. Ney, whose corps is stated at 30,000 men, had previously communicated to the court a declaration signed by the whole army under his command, both officers and men, "that they would not fight for Louis XVIII. and they would shed all their blood for Napoleon the Great." This declaration, which sufficiently explains the apparent hesitation, inactivity, or want of skill of Ney, did not however extinguish the hopes of the Bourbons. They still relied on the good disposition and numbers of the troops at Melun, and, blinded by the addresses sent up from many garrisons and provinces at the very moment of their defection, still thought that their cause would be espoused by the nation as her own. As a measure of precaution, however, part of the king's household was despatched to secure the road to Calais, in case a retreat should prove necessary, and on the 19th occupied Amiens.

Early on the morning of the 21st preparations were made on both sides for the encounter which was expected to take place. The French army was drawn up on either of three lines, the intervals and the flanks armed with batteries. The centre occupied the Paris road. The ground from Fontainebleau to Melun is a continued declivity, so that on emerging from the forest, you have a clear view of the country before, whilst on the other hand, those below can easily deary whatever appears on the eminence. An awful silence, broken only at times by peals of martial music, intended to confirm the loyalty of the troops by repeating the royal airs of Vive Henry Quatre, et la Belle Gabrielle, or by the voice of the commanders and the march of divisions to their appointed ground, pervaded the king's army. All was anxious expectation; the chiefs, conscious that a moment would decide the fate of the Bourbon dynasty, and the troops, perhaps secretly awed at the thought of meeting in hostility the man whom they had been accustomed to obey. On the side of Fontainebleau no sound as of an army rushing to battle, was heard. If the enemy was advancing, his troops evidently moved in silence. Perhaps his heart had failed him, and he had retreated during the night. If so, France was saved and Europe free. At length a light tramping of horses became audible, it approached—an open carriage, attended by a few huzzars and dragoons, appeared on the skirts of the forest—it drove down the hills with the rapidity of lightning—it reached the advanced posts—"Long live the Emperor!" burst from the astonished soldiery! "Napoleon!—Napoleon the Great!" spread from hand to hand; for, bareheaded, Bertrand seated at his right, and Drouot at his left, Napoleon continued his course, now waving his hand, now opening his arms to the soldiers whom he called his friends, his companions in arms, whose honour, whose glories, whose country he now came to restore. Alas! the tyrant's courage had a safe foundation. Well he knew that he met men void of honor and traitors to their king. All discipline was forgotten, disobeyed, and insulted; the commanders in chief took flight; thousands rushed on his passage; acclamations rent the sky. At that moment his own guard descended the hill; the imperial march was played; the eagles were once more displayed, and those whose deadly weapons were to have aimed at each others life, embraced as brothers and joined in universal shouts.

In the midst of these greetings did Napoleon pass through the whole of the Royal army, and placing himself at its head, pursued his course to Paris. The population of the villages flocked round him; the inhabitants of Paris, informed of his approach came out to meet him. At the head of two hundred thousand persons, (to the eternal disgrace of Frenchmen be it said) in the midst of enthusiastic acclamation, did he re-enter the capital, and seat himself in the palace of kings.

Such is the account which has been received from some whom Buonaparte's triumph has forced to seek a shelter in this country. They agreed in stating that the enthusiasm displayed in his favor by the people approached to wildness. They knew not how to account for the monster's popularity; but say, that it surpasses all that was evinced towards him in the midst of his most brilliant victories. Not a musket is said to have been fired since the period of his landing, and both the military and the people are represented to have received him with equal enthusiasm in every place through which he passed.

THE stockholders in this institution are hereby informed, that an election for sixteen Directors will be held at the Banking house, in Gay-street, on the first Monday in June next, to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

J. STRETT, Cashier.

The following extract from the Charter is published for the information of stockholders.

"All stockholders except females, living in the city of Baltimore, or within five miles thereof, shall vote in the choice of directors by ballot, in person; but every stockholder living more than five miles from said city, and every female stockholder, may vote in person, or by written ballot, by him or her subscribed with his or her name, and said ballot shall be sealed up and addressed to the Cashier of the Bank, and being transmitted before the time of the election, shall be received and counted in the election."

No person who is not a citizen of the United States shall be entitled to vote in any election of this corporation.

City Bank of Baltimore, April 17th, 1815.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY MAY 18, 1815.

It is not that we expect any change favourable to democracy have taken place since the election of October last, that the hints which follow are thrown out to federalists; for we have great reason to believe that the war which resulted in effectually securing to us those great and important objects for which the sword was drawn, has not made many proselytes to the doctrines of administration, but because it is very evident that democracy has put in motion an engine which may operate to the detriment of our commonwealth if it is not carefully watched. For this reason, therefore, we wish every individual who regards the interests of his country, and reveres the precepts of him, who was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen, to look with a steady firmness at the duty which they will soon be called upon to perform, and at all times endeavour to counteract the operations of those schemes which are at this moment working, with such secret industry, among a certain class of our citizens. We surely have no reason to apprehend discomfiture, unless the influential men of the state lie quietly by, while their adversaries are organizing their forces, and providing the ways and means necessary for a long and arduous contest. Let but a corresponding exertion be made on the part of federalists, and the victory is theirs; but if they neglect to exercise those means and advantages which have been placed within their reach, we would not oblige ourselves to answer for the consequences. A battle may be fought with great certainty of triumph when the necessary arrangements have been previously made, but if they are postponed until the moment of action, all will be hurry, bustle and confusion, which a skilful antagonist will always improve to his own advantage. There is the same necessity of method, and judicious arrangement, in political as in military contests, and that party which neglects them runs the risk of defeat, although he may possess the greatest physical or numerical force. Let no one then be too confident, lest he may relapse into dangerous apathy, and inflict a mortal wound in the bosom of the commonwealth, while he fancied he was nursing her with the utmost care and attention.

We are told that a very great portion of the French people are gratified at the recent changes which have taken place in their government. That they prefer the despotic and cruel Napoleon to precise over the destinies of their empire, to a monarch whose only care would unquestionably have been to relieve them from a system of horrible confusion, and improve the internal situation of their country. If this be their choice, they surely betray some features of character which are peculiar to themselves alone. But we have not yet been informed what portion of that devoted country is carried away by such extraordinary feelings. That he could exercise an influence over the army even appears somewhat remarkable, after the havoc and desolation which accompanied its retreat from Russia; but yet he seems, from all accounts, to possess its confidence. This will doubtless be sufficient to awe the nation into an acquiescence with his policy, until the allies shall have poured their legions upon them. This is doubtless contemplated, if their intentions can be gathered from the declaration they have put forth to the world. Here then will ensue another bloody contest, which will cover the country with ruin, and the people with sorrow and wailing. Whether we shall be able to avoid the influence of their clashing interests, and the enormities of their disputes, cannot be foretold—for only can tell whose knowledge is co-extensive with his omnipotence.

Deparied this life, on Thursday the 4th inst. at her residence in Anne Arundel county, Mrs. Caroline Elliott, in the 90th year of her age.

In this city, on Thursday last, of the prevailing epidemic, after an illness of 20 hours, Mr. Robert Davis, junior,

On Monday, of the epidemic, at Col. Duval's dwelling, Mr. Robert Davis, junior,

From the Baltimore Sun. A more interesting death of JOHN M. MASON, M.A.S. who died at the residence of the prevailing epidemic, Tuesday, the 24th of May, 1815, in the 60th year of his age.

We are humbled by a sense of our own incompetency to do justice to his fair fame, and exalted by the thought that he has left behind him his friends behind him, who would have been a master of the peculiar qualities of his mind, and describe the various qualities that adorned his public and private character. Gifted with a clearness and precision of apprehension which penetrated at a glance, possessing the strongest powers of discrimination, united with a polished style of expression, was eminently qualified to do justice to his country. To his culture, and a general knowledge of mankind, derived from study, reflection and personal observation, he was also eminently qualified to be a friend. In making them a repository of his wisdom and experience, he knew exactly how far each was to be trusted, and among the admirers and friends of his bright career of usefulness and brilliant success had drawn around him, very few were found to deceive him. It is given to none to know the certainty, who may not be impelled by ambition, jealousy or envy to a den and betray a friend.

Though reserved and austere in appearance to men generally, his particular friends his simplicity, playfulness and gaiety were delightful, and were genuine effusions of good humor and generous feelings. Without the slightest tincture of malignity, he was a spice of caustic sarcasm in his criticisms, which gave a zest to his familiar conversations so that, that opportunities were given to renew the gratification of a few were permitted to enjoy, but there was a rivalry among his friends to engage and appropriate his conversation to themselves. Such was the ascendancy he acquired in the minds of his associates, and fast hold he had taken of their hearts that his will and opinion were their wish. He ruled through affections, and when reason demanded, he led the judgment. None trusted him, who knew, confided in him, who rose from a perfect knowledge of his character, and his friends, who were never for himself, but always in his hands, as a rule, known, that his railway, though wounded never offended. The strong or cut to the quick, the subjects of its infliction loved the flowery food. But the simplicity and vivacity of his temper, that contributed so much to his dear his conversation, was combined with one frivolous or impetuous quality. He was gentle in nature, but the firmness of his mind and the steadiness of his resolution were not weakened by the mildness of his disposition. In all his pleasures and doctrines, whether political, moral or religious, he was firm and immovable. In each attitude, in every change of circumstance.

He stood an iron pillar, and as a wall of brass. And steadfast as a wall of brass, he was brought to his conclusion by sober inquiry and deep reflection, and therefore clove to his resolutions with a steadiness and persistence which opposition could not shake.

The cause and circumstances of the death of so beloved and interesting an individual as Mr. Mason, serves some notice. The fatal malady which exacted the debt of nature so prematurely, contracted by the unwearied duty of his attention to a most excellent father, who died a week preceding. During his illness, though constantly tormented with the most excruciating pains, he never uttered one repining word, expressed an entire resignation to the will of Heaven. His last breath, nor discovered the least sign of sorrow by his expression, though surrounded by friends and relatives whose hearts were not to be commoved, constantly attended by a fervent affectionate wife, agonized with grief and bearing in her womb a pledge of conjugal affection, once expressed a wish to live, and expired a little before he closed. He once said, while he

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With your specialized f

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May 18, 1901

POETS CORNER

A NIGHT PIECE.

By Miss CARTER OF CONNECTICUT.

WHILE night in solemn shade invests the pole,
And calm reflection soothes the pensive soul.

While reason undisturb'd asserts her sway,
And life's deceitful colours fade away;

To thee! all conscious Presence I devote
This peaceful interval of sober thought:

Here all my better faculties confine;
And be this hour of sacred silence thine!

If, by the day's illusive scenes misled,
My erring soul from virtues path has strayed;

Snare'd by example, or by passion warm'd,
Some false delight my giddy sense has charm'd;

My calmer thoughts the wretched choice reprove,
And my best hopes are center'd in thy love;

Depriv'd of this, can life one joy afford?
Its utmost boast a vain unmeaning word.

But, ah! how oft my lawless passions rove,
And break those awful precepts I approve!

Pursue the fatal impulse I abhor,
And violate the virtue I adore!

Oft, when thy better Spirit's guardian care
Warn'd my fond soul to shun the tempting snare,

My stubborn will his gentle aid repress'd,
And check'd the rising goodness in my breast;

Mad with vain hopes, or urg'd by false desires
Still'd his soft voice, and quench'd his sacred fires.

With grief oppress'd and prostrate in the dust,
Shouldst thou condemn, I own thy sentence just.

But, oh! thy softer titles let me claim,
And plead my cause by Mercy's gentle name.

Mercy! that wipes the penitential tear,
And dissipates the horrors of despair;

From righteous justice steals the vengeful hour,
Softens the dreadful attribute of power.

Disarms the wrath of an offended God,
And seals my pardon in a Saviour's blood!

All-powerful Grace, exert thy gentle sway,
And teach my rebel passions to obey;

Least Lurking Folly, with insidious art,
Regain my volatile inconstant heart!

Shall every high resolve Devotion frame,
Be only lifeless sounds and specious names?

Or rather, while thy hopes and fears controul,
In this still hour, each motions of my soul,

Secure its safety by a sudden doom,
And be the soft retreat of sleep my tomb.

Calm let me slumber in that dark repose,
Till the last morn its orient beam disclose:

Then, when the great Archangel's potent sound
Shall echo through creations ample round,

Wak'd from the sleep of death, with joy survey
The opening splendours of eternal day.

LITERARY.

NOTICE.

G. Shaw will, in a few days, issue proposals for publishing Lectures on the Acts of the Apostles, by the Rev. Dr. Stack, an eminent divine of the Church of England. These lectures are modelled upon the plan, and intended as a sequel, to the excellent lectures of Bishop Porteus on the Gospel of St. Matthew. Like them they are distinguished by a chaste and polished simplicity, a clear and sober light of illustration, and a copious harmony of style, while a truly christian candour pervades the whole. In attempting to elucidate this interesting portion of scripture, Dr. Stack has carefully avoided all refinements of criticism, and his explanations proceed upon simple, clear, and acknowledged principles. He has likewise studiously endeavoured to deduce practical observations from the several important characters, incidents and events, which arise in the course of the Acts, where in elucidating that stupendous event of our Saviour's ascension, he takes occasion to derive from these words in the text, "And they, (the Apostles) returned unto Jerusalem from the mount called Olivet, which is from

Jerusalem a sabbath-day's journey.

the following practical observations, which are no less beautiful than just.

"The mention of this naturally suggests a reflection of great moment.

"The Jews even in the worst of times, were particularly scrupulous in their observance of the sabbath-

and were so cautious of undertaking journeys of pleasure or business on that day, that a sabbath-day's journey became proverbial. It is true they did not always practise this duty, any more than many others;

from a right principle; so that we find our Saviour frequently reproving that false rigour, with which they adhered to the letter of the law, and suffered its spirit to evaporate. Under the sanction of his precept and example, we are permitted to do works of necessity, and enjoined works of charity on his holy day. But while he thus lightens the burden, he is far from taking off all obligation; on the contrary, we may be assured that the reasonable and appropriate duties of the day, will be more strictly required of us; and that all deliberate violations of it will be punished. Now of all those, which are not in their nature most flagrantly sinful and immoral, none is more inexcusable, than to profane the sabbath-day by long and laborious journeyings, or even by excursions of amusement; because in so doing we not only neglect the duties of piety for which it is set apart, but rob the most useful and deserving part of the brute creation of that rest, to which they are entitled by the positive command of God.

The day appointed by him for the general repose of the animal world becomes, through the barbarous usage of men, their most galling yoke and bitter scourge; thus perverting a gracious and merciful dispensation into punishment and a curse; and making that very provision, which by divine authority was designed for comfort and refreshment, the means of increasing their burden and torture. A good man, it is justly observed, is merciful to his beast; whence it follows, that cruelty towards those unhappy creatures is no less inconsistent with the character of true humanity, than with a just reverence for God's laws."

The publisher has been favoured with the following recommendation of this work from the Right Rev. Bishop Kemp:—

"Dear Sir,

I have perused Dr. Stack's Lectures, and am much pleased with them. In imitation of Bishop Porteus, he has rendered them as practical as can be, although by no means destitute of learned and critical remarks. A fine strain of affectionate and evangelical piety pervades the whole, and renders them highly interesting, in as much as they not only enlighten the understanding, but also warm the heart.

JAMES KEMP.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* from Anne-Arundel county court, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 22d day of May next, on the premises, at 3 o'clock P. M.

One Negro Woman named Judy, one do. Cordelia, and part of a Tract of Land called *Shipley's Adventure*, containing 150 acres more or less. Seized and taken as the property of Ephraim Shipley, special bail of Samuel Welch, senr. and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Henry Howard, of John A. A. County.

4X Solomon Groves, Shff. A. A. County.

April 21.

By virtue of a writ of *fiat facias* from Anne-Arundel county court, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 22d May next, at John Beekly's Tavern, on the turnpike, Elkridge, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

All the right title and interest, of Charles Elder, in and to two Tracts or parts of Tracts of Land called *Taylor's Park* and *Snowden's Consens*, containing 750 acres of land, more or less. Seized and taken as the property of Chas. Elder, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Walter Simpson, use of Larkin Shipley.

4X Solomon Groves, Shff. A. A. County.

April 21.

For Sale,

That large, commodious BRICK BUILDING

lately occupied by Mrs. Wyvill, in this City. For terms apply to J. Hughes, Annapolis, or to Doctor Wyvill, in Friendship Annapolis, May 11. 2 3w.

Property for Sale.

The subscriber will sell at private sale the plantation whereon she at present resides in Anne-Arundel county, five miles below McCoy's tavern, on the road leading to Annapolis, and sixteen miles from Baltimore. The tract contains 342 acres of good quality, and produces well Indian corn, tobacco, small grain, particularly rye; its distance from the market of Baltimore makes it valuable to any person inclined to go into that line of cultivation. The soil is adapted to early growth of vegetables of all kinds; nearly one half of the tract is in wood, of young thriving timber. The improvements are comfortable and in good repair, the dwelling house roomy and sufficient for a large family; every convenient out house for stock and poultry; an excellent garden newly built, rich, and well set with herbs of almost every kind; a pump of good water in the yard, and out of every kind. There is some meadow and more can be made with little labour. Any person inclined to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Mr. Richard Gambrell, or Dr. Anderson Warfield, in Anne-Arundel county, or Mr. Eli Hewitt in the city of Baltimore. If the above property is not sold at private sale by the 20th day of June next, it will on that day be exposed to public sale, on the premises, to the highest bidder.

March 16, 1815. Rachel Warfield. 120f.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on the 2d of October, 1814, a negro man named DICK; he is a short, yellowish complected fellow, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and very polite when spoken to. He took with him a pair of cotton country cloth trousers, with a broad blue stripe, & a round white country cloth jacket and waistcoat. He is a rough shoemaker and took away with him his tools. Whoever brings home the said negro or secures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward with all reasonable charges.

26 Benjamin Harwood, of Rd. A. A. County, South River Neck, near Annapolis.

N. B. It is supposed the above negro man may have gone to Montgomery county, where his mother lives with a Mrs. Murray, near Montgomery Court House, and may have a pass. B. H. December 1.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court, April 11, 1815.

On application by petition of Thomas Norris, of the executor of the last will and testament of Mary Harrison, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Baltimore county hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Mary Harrison, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers there of, to the subscriber, at or before the thirtieth day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of April, 1815.

6X Thomas Norris, of Thos. Executor. 6w.

April 13.

Just Published,

And for Sale at this Office, A FULL AND COMPLETE INDEX

To the Laws and Resolutions of the State of Maryland from 1800 to 1813, inclusive.

Price—Two Dollars.

April 20.

Partnership.

WILL stand to cover Mares this season, at Mrs. Mary Stockell's, at the low price of six dollars each Mare, and twenty-five cents to the groom. Should the above sum of six dollars not be paid by the first day of October, eight dollars will be charged for every Mare. Partnership is well made, and as high bred as any Horse in America. Season to commence the first of April, and end on the 15th of July.

4X J. N. Stockell.

April 6.

Blank Bonds, Declara-

tions on Bond, Appeal Bonds, &c. &c. mon Warrants—For sale at this Office.

May 11. 2 3w.

Anne-Arundel county, sc.

I hereby certify that Samuel C. Cowman of said county, brought before me, as a stray trespassing on his enclosure, a dark brown Gelding, about 15 years old, fourteen and an half hands high, his off hind foot white, shod behind, paces, trots, and gallops, and has been worked in geers. Given under my hand, one of the justices of the peace in and for the county aforesaid, this first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

Gerard H. Snowden.

The owner of the above Gelding, is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Saml. S. Cowman of Jas. May 11. 2 3w.

Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

I hereby certify, that Daniel Richardson of said county, brought before me, as strays trespassing on his enclosure, one Bay Gelding six years old, about 15 hands high, with a small blaze in his face, paces, trots, racks, and canters, and shod all round. One dark Bay Mare, eight years old, about 15 hands high, with a star and snip, and near hind foot white, paces, trots and canters, shod all round, and has been worked in geers. Given under hand of me one of the justices of the peace in and for said county this second day of May, 1815.

Daniel Warfield.

The owner of the above described strays are requested to come and prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

May 11. 2 Isaac Richardson. 3w.

To be Sold at Vendue,

On Thursday 25th of May, at Belvoir the residence of the subscriber, sundry articles of Household Furniture, several Feather Beds, and a Harpsichord; at the same time will be offered for sale a Good Plantation Wagon, a pair of large Timber Wheels, and several articles useful on a farm. The terms of sale, for all sums under ten dollars the cash to be paid, and for all sums over ten dollars a credit of six months will be given, on receiving a note with approved security.

May 4. 2w Henry Maynadier. 3w.

50 Dollars Reward.

Went off about the 21st of March last, a bright mulatto woman, aged about 29, named KITTY. She lived last year with Mr. Isaac Parker, in Annapolis. She was seen in that place a few days after, she went off I have reason to believe she has a pass, or a certificate of freedom. I will give Thirty Dollars for the pass, or certificate, if it can be proved from whom she obtained it, and Twenty Dollars for the woman, to be lodged in any goal so that I get her again.

April 20. 5 Henry Waring. 6w.

Anne-Arundel county, sc.

ON application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as associate judge of the third judicial district of the State of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of GREENBURY TREAKLE, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session 1815, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Greenbury Treacle having satisfied me, by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application; and the said Greenbury Treacle having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Greenbury Treacle be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months before the third Monday in September next, to appear before the said county court, at the Court House of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Greenbury Treacle should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand, this 13th day of April, 1815.

RD RIDGELY. 3w.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Ferdinand Battee, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and all those in any manner indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, to Jacob Franklin, Jr. Adm. May 11. 2 3w.

Laneclot

Office of Sheriff of the first election, and respectfully solicits the votes and interests of the electors of the city of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel county.

May 1, 1815.

TO THE VOTERS

Of Anne-Arundel County, Gentlemen.

Having been solicited by a member of the independent voters of the county, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next ensuing election. I assure my fellow-citizens, should I be elected with your support, independent action, and unremitting attention, not be wanting to make my duty conform with your convenience.

Gassaway, Reg. Wills, May 4. 3

SHERIFFALTY.

The subscriber offers himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election, and respectfully solicits the votes of his fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel county. He assures them should he be fortunate enough to be in a majority of votes, no exertion shall be wanting to give satisfaction in the discharge of the duties of that important appointment.

May 4. 3w

Jonathan Hutton,

COACH AND HARNESS MAKER.

Continues to carry on the above business at his old stand in Cornhill street, where all orders for work will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. The facility of obtaining all articles necessary in his line, greater than heretofore, enables him to give additional elegance and durability to his work, and persuades him to hope for an increase of patronage.

N. B. Old carriages received in payment for new ones.

Annapolis, April 13. 2

Valuable Property

For Sale in Frederick-town, Maryland.

The valuable property occupied by the subscriber as a tavern, for the last 25 years is now offered for sale.

The house is pleasantly situated, fronting (the extent of the lot) 60 feet on Patrick street near the square, containing 4 handsome parlors, commodious chambers, a spacious room, and a good room for servants. The lot runs back about 240 feet, including the kitchen, servants' wash-house, smoke-house, granary, stables and a small garden. One of the parlours before mentioned was built a billiard room; the purchaser may accommodate with a good billiard table. The public stages from Baltimore, George-Town, Winchester, Harpers-Ferry, Hagar's Town, Chambersburg, Carlisle, Gettysburg, Emmitsburg, York and Lancaster, arrive and depart from this house every week; the stage running to and from Baltimore and Hagar's town every day.

The established reputation of the inn, renders it unnecessary to be minute in the description. To persons calculated to carry on the establishment properly, the proprietor can recommend it as a source of great profit—Few situations in the country have superior advantages and conveniences, and none a better set of customers. For terms apply to Catherine Kimball, Frederick-Town, May 2, 1815.

For Sale,

That well known property at the River Ferry (in London town) formerly belonging to John H. Stone. Also several other houses which include the whole of the property needed.

The property that the subscriber sides in has eighteen rooms, and five fire places—Also store-house and barn, wind-mill, ferry boat, and acres of land eighty, to all which disputable right will be given to purchaser or purchasers. To give description of the situation and improvements (it is this) taking the persons wishing to purchase to view. Possession will be given on the Monday of Nov next, if sold.

May 11. 2 James Loring.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax sit on the third Monday in May, continue in session twenty days for the purpose of hearing appeals making transfers.

By order, 3X H. S. Harwood, C. T. A. A. County.

May 4.

Cash Given

For CLEAN LINEN & COTTON RAGS, by Daniel Hart, at G. S. Store.

April 27. 4

VOL. LXXIII.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

Laws of Maryland

ASSED AT DEC. SESSION, 1814

CHAPTER 29.

A SUPPLEMENT

an act, entitled, An act to encourage the education of youth in Worcester county.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to this General Assembly, that it has been found impracticable to manage the affairs of the school incorporated by the said act, under provisions thereof,

Be it therefore enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, that the number of trustees required by the said act, shall be reduced to twelve, and that the following persons shall be the trustees, viz. John C. Handy, George White, Samuel R. Smith, James Givan, Ephraim K. Wilson, William Whittington, Lemuel Parker, Joshua Duer, John S. Martin, George Hayward, Thomas R. P. Pence, and Robert J. H. Handy, the said trustees, and their successors, shall hereafter constitute a body politic and corporate, with the powers and privileges created by the said act, to which this is a supplement.

And be it enacted, That whenever a vacancy takes place by the death, resignation, refusal to act, or removal from the county, of any of the said trustees, the remaining trustees, or a majority of them, shall, by ballot, a person to supply the vacancy.

And be it enacted, That the trustees, or a majority of them, shall fix the time of their meeting, may from time to time borrow money for the benefit of the institution, pledging the corporate property for the repayment thereof.

And be it enacted, That every part or parts of the said act, set to which this is a supplement, repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 34.

AN ACT

to change the place of holding elections in the fourth election district in Allegany county.

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the place of the fourth election district in Allegany county, be and the same are hereby directed and authorized to be in future the elections in that and in the house of Front, on the western road.

CHAPTER 37.

AN ACT

to state in the county court any county the proceedings therein mentioned.

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the county court be and the same are hereby directed and authorized to state the proceedings on any appeal from a decision of the county court, and the same are hereby repealed.

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1815.

No. 211.

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And be it enacted, That when a vacancy takes place by the death, resignation, refusal to act, or removal from the county, of any of the said trustees, the remaining trustees, or a majority of them, shall, by ballot, a person to supply the vacancy.

And be it enacted, That the said trustees, or a majority of them, shall fix the time of their meetings, and may from time to time borrow money for the benefit of the institution, pledging the corporate property for the repayment thereof.

And be it enacted, That all the provisions of the original act to which this is a supplement, repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 34.

AN ACT

To change the place of holding the elections in the fourth election district in Allegany county.

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the place of holding the elections in the fourth election district in Allegany county, be and they are hereby authorized and directed, to be in future the elections in said county, at and in the house of Messrs. Front, on the western turnpike road.

CHAPTER 37.

AN ACT

To install in the county courts of Allegany county the proceedings of a certain manner.

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the county courts be and they are hereby directed and empowered to install the proceedings on an appeal from a decision of the levy court of the said county, granting a writ from the engrossed bill.

a private road to David Shriver, through the land of David Lynn, and to reconsider and revise the same, it being represented that the subject in controversy was not fully brought before said county court.

2. And be it enacted, That the court aforesaid be and they are hereby authorized and empowered, to admit and receive all such testimony as would have been legal and admissible upon the consideration and trial of the said case before the levy court of said county, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. Provided always, and be it enacted, That the present road as laid out by the levy court shall be free for the use of the said David Shriver, until a final decision shall be made in the premises; and provided also, that should the road be located in another or different direction, the said David Lynn shall not be entitled to any damages for either of said roads.

4. And be it enacted, That upon a revision of the said case the county court shall allow to the said David Shriver such costs as they may adjudge reasonable.

CHAPTER 59.

AN ACT

To authorize the transcribing of certain land records of Harford county court.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to this General Assembly, by the petition of Henry Dorsey, clerk of Harford county court, that some of the land record books of said county are in such a situation as to render the records therein unsafe; therefore,

1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the justices of the levy court of Harford county be and they are hereby authorized and required, to examine the land record books of said county court, and if in their judgment any of the said books are in such a situation as to require transcribing, that then it shall be lawful for the said justices to cause the same to be transcribed, and recorded by the clerk of said county court, in good leather bound books, to which shall be prefixed fair and regular alphabets.

2. And be it enacted, That the clerk shall be allowed the sum of six cents per side for transcribing the said records, to be levied, collected and paid as other county charges in said county are levied, collected and paid; provided, that if the levy court of Harford county shall be of opinion that any of said record books require to be new bound only, then the clerk of said county shall contract with a person well qualified to bind such books, to attend at the court-house of said county, who shall proceed under his direction and inspection, to bind the same, the expenses whereof shall be levied, collected and paid, as aforesaid.

CHAPTER 77.

AN ACT

To allow further time to the several sheriffs and collectors therein named to complete their collections.

1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Mat-

thias Dashiell, late sheriff and collector of Somerset county; James Grayless, collector of Caroline county; Edward Wood, William Clare, and Benjamin Leitch, former collectors of Calvert county; Robert Welch, of Ben. collector of Anne-Arundel county; John Duhamel, late collector of Queen-Anne's county; Thomas W. Griffith, collector of Baltimore county; and George Washington Thomas, as agent for Edward Wilkins, late sheriff and collector of Kent county, be and they are hereby severally authorized to collect until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen, in the same manner as they respectively might or could have done within the time limited by law.

2. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the aforesaid Matthias Dashiell, James Grayless, Edward Wood, William Clare, Benjamin Leitch, Robert Welch, John Duhamel, Thomas W. Griffith, and George Washington Thomas, before they, or either of them, shall proceed to execute or distrain the property of any person or persons for taxes, officers fees, or public dues, in virtue of this act, to deliver to, or leave at the last place of abode of, such person or persons, his, her or their executors or administrators, chargeable with the same, at least thirty days previous to levying such execution or distress, an account written in words at full length, of the taxes, officers fees, or public dues, demanded of him, her or them, with an affidavit annexed thereto that they have not received any part thereof, nor any thing as security or satisfaction for the same, more than credit given, to the best of their knowledge; or in cases where others than the sheriffs or collectors themselves are authorized to collect, shall make oath that it does not appear from any books, papers, accounts or writings, of such sheriff or collector, that any part or parcel thereof hath been received, nor any thing as security or satisfaction for the same, more than credit given.

3. And be it enacted, That the aforesaid Matthias Dashiell, James Grayless, Edward Wood, William Clare, Benjamin Leitch, Robert Welch, John Duhamel, Thomas W. Griffith, and George Washington Thomas, before they or either of them derives any benefit from or under this act, they shall respectively lodge their sheriffs' and collection books in the clerk's office of the county of which they are severally sheriffs or collectors, to be open for the inspection of all persons interested in the same, without any cost or charge for the same, and shall give public notice thereof, by advertisement to be set up at the court-house door, and other public places in the county, at least three weeks before any collection shall be made by execution or distress.

4. And be it enacted, That the commissioners of the tax of the city and county of Baltimore, be and they are hereby authorized, to make allowances to the said Thomas W. Griffith for all such sums as he may have paid, or be liable to pay, for persons insolvent or removed out of the county, and return the same

to the levy court of said county, in like manner as if such allowances had been applied for in due time, the amount of which the said court are hereby authorized to assess in the next succeeding county levy.

5. And be it enacted, That the act of assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred and twelve, entitled, "An act authorizing William Merryman, late sheriff and collector of Baltimore county, to complete his collection, and for other purposes," and also an act, entitled, "An act for the benefit of Robert Gorsuch, late collector of Baltimore county," and the several powers and authority thereby created and given, be and the same are hereby revived and continued until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen, provided that no execution or distress shall be made by the said William Merryman in virtue of the said first mentioned act, unless an account, in words at length, of the fees or public dues thereby demanded, shall have been delivered to the person chargeable therewith, or left at his or her place of abode, if resident of the county, if otherwise, be set up at the door of the court house at least thirty days before such execution or distress.

CHAPTER 79.

AN ACT

For the benefit of persons who have emigrated into this state since the adoption of the constitution of the United States.

1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That in all cases where any alien hath emigrated into this state since the adoption of the constitution of the United States, and hath acquired or become entitled to lands and tenements therein, if such person, after such acquisition as aforesaid, hath been naturalized according to the laws of the United States, then and in such case he or she shall quietly have, possess and enjoy, such lands and tenements, in the same manner as he or she might or could have done if he or she had been a naturalized citizen at the time of such acquisition; Provided, always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to interfere with or affect the rights or interest of any other person or persons acquired before the passage of this act.

CHAPTER 80.

AN ACT

Relating to the poor of Caroline county.

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the levy court of Caroline county be and they are hereby authorized and empowered, at their discretion, to levy annually on the assessable property of said county, and cause to be collected, a sum of money sufficient for the support and maintenance of not exceeding ten poor out-pensioners, in addition to the number now authorized by law; provided, that the annual allowance to each of said pensioners shall not exceed thirty dollars.

CHAPTER 84.

A Further Supplement to the act, entitled, "An act for regulating the mode of staying executions, and repealing the acts of assembly therein mentioned, and for other purposes."

1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, and until the thirty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen, no execution against the body, goods or chattels, lands or tenements, of any person or persons within this state, shall issue upon any judgment or decree already obtained, or hereafter to be obtained, in any court of law or equity within this state, or before any justice of the peace of this state, provided, the person or persons against whom any judgment or decree is or may be obtained, shall come before any one of the judges of the judicial districts, within which such person or persons respectively reside, or before any two of the justices of the peace of the county, or before one justice of the peace, on a judgment rendered by a justice of the peace, in which such person or persons shall respectively reside, and together with not less than two other persons, such as the said judge, justices or justice, (as the case may be) shall approve of, confess judgment for the debt or damages, and costs of suit, adjudged or decreed; which confession shall be in manner and form following:— "You A. B. C. D. and E. F. do jointly and severally confess judgment to G. H. for the sum of — and — costs, which were recovered by the said G. H. against the said A. B. on the — day of — in the year one thousand —, in — court, or (as the case may be) before —, esquire, one of the justices of the peace in and for — county, the said sum of money and costs, to be levied of your bodies, goods and chattels, lands and tenements, for the use of the said G. H. in case the said A. B. shall not pay and satisfy to the said G. H. the said sum of money, and costs, so as aforesaid recovered, with additional costs thereon;" which confession shall be signed by the judge, justices, or justice, before whom the same shall be made, and he or they (as the case may be) shall immediately on taking the same, grant a certificate thereof, under his or their hand and seal, to the party confessing the judgment, and such certificate shall be sufficient authority to the sheriff, coroner, or constable, (as the case may be) to forthwith serving the execution on the body, goods or chattels, lands or tenements, of the person so obtaining such certificate.

2. And be it enacted, That if any person now in execution, or who hereafter shall be taken in execution, or whose goods or chattels, lands or tenements, are now, or hereafter shall be taken in execution, before the thirty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen, shall confess judgment in manner and form above directed, and shall obtain a certificate in manner aforesaid, such certificate, so obtained, and delivered to the sheriff, coroner, or constable, (as the case may be) shall be a sufficient authority to

the sheriff, coroner, or constable, (as the case may be) to release such person or persons from confinement upon that execution, or restore and deliver the goods or chattels, lands or tenements, so taken in execution, to the person or persons against whom such execution may have issued. Such person or persons giving to the sheriff, coroner or constable, (as the case may be) sufficient security for the poundage or other fees due upon any such execution; and provided, the goods or chattels, lands or tenements, so taken in execution, were not sold before the said certificate was delivered to the sheriff, coroner or constable, as the case may be.

3. And be it enacted, That the judge or justices, (as the case may be) before whom any judgment shall be confessed as aforesaid, shall within sixty days thereafter, under the penalty of ten dollars for every neglect, and a further sum of three dollars for every day that he shall continue such neglect after the expiration of the said sixty days, return the same to the clerk or register, (as the case may be) of the respective courts where the said judgment or decree was obtained, there to be recorded; and in case the confession of judgment under this act be on a judgment affirmed in the court of appeals of either shog, it shall be returned to the court of the county where the said judgment was originally obtained, upon which process of execution may be issued by the clerk of such court, returnable to the same, as upon other judgments rendered therein; for which recording such clerk or register shall receive as a fee eight cents; which said penalty may be recovered by any person who shall sue for the same, by action of debt, or bill of indictment, in the county court of the county where the judge or justices shall reside.

4. And be it enacted, That from and after the thirty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen, and at any time within one year thereafter, it shall and may be lawful for the plaintiff or plaintiffs to sue out execution on judgment so as aforesaid confessed, or judgment so as aforesaid superseded, without suing out a *scire facias*, or being subject to further delay against the principal, his securities, or either of them, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

5. And be it enacted, That in any case in which a decree for foreclosure and sale of mortgaged property has been or shall be obtained in any court of equity, or court of law exercising equitable jurisdiction, within this state, no sale shall take place before the thirty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen, provided that the mortgagee or mortgagees, or those claiming under him, her or them, if of full age, or such of them as are of full age, shall annually, if required, pay or give bond to the mortgagee or mortgagees, his, her or their executors, administrators and assigns, with a security or securities to be approved of by the chancellor, one of the judges of the judicial district, or two justices of the peace of the county wherein the mortgaged premises may be, for one year's interest on the amount of the claim secured by such mortgage, which said interest shall nevertheless continue a lien upon said mortgaged property; and in case the said mortgaged property shall consist of personal goods and chattels, that a bond shall likewise be given, with security to be approved of as aforesaid, in the penal sum of twice the amount of the mortgaged debt, conditioned that such property shall not be wasted or concealed, but that the same shall be forthcoming upon any further order of said court.

6. And be it enacted, That as often as any creditor, or the executors or administrators of any such creditor, shall conceive himself or herself in danger of suffering from the insolvency of any security so as aforesaid to be taken by virtue of and under this act, he, she or they, may apply to the judge, justices or justice, (as the case may be) before whom the said confession was made; or in case of the death, removal, resignation, or disqualification of such judge, justices or justice, or either of the said justices, then to any other judge of the judicial district, or justices as aforesaid; and if it shall appear to the said judge, justices or justice, that the said application is well founded, he or they shall issue a summons, directed to the sheriff or constable of the county where the person or persons having confessed such judgment may reside, requiring him,

her or them, within a fixed reasonable time to be mentioned in such summons, to enter into another confession of the same judgment, with other securities to be approved of by said judge, justices or justice, (as the case may be) and upon the failure or neglect of such person or persons to comply with the requisition in such summons contained, the said judge, justices or justice, (as the case may be) upon proof of the serving of such summons, or of its being left at the last place of abode of the person or persons on whom it should have been served, are hereby directed to deliver, upon the same being applied for, a statement under his or their hands and seals, of the issuing of such summons, and the failure of compliance therewith; upon the delivery whereof to the clerk, or register of the court, where such confession of judgment was returned, or to a justice of the peace of the county where such judgment was superseded, the plaintiff or plaintiffs in the original judgment, his or their executors or administrators, may have and use the same proceedings thereon which might or could have been had if this act had never passed; provided always, that if after the expiration of the time mentioned in the said summons, a confession of judgment as therein required shall be entered into, and a certificate thereof obtained, such certificate shall have the same force and operation as it would have had under this act if no antecedent confession of judgment had ever been made, and the said confession or judgment shall be returned and recorded in the same manner, and under the same penalties as are herein before prescribed.

7. And be it enacted, That in all and every case where the person or persons against whom any judgment or decree hath heretofore been obtained, have superseded, or shall supersede the same, in the manner prescribed by the original act to which this is a further supplement, it shall and may be lawful for such person or persons to supersede the original judgment or decree in the manner pointed out by this act, and such confession shall operate as a stay of execution as well upon the said original judgment, as upon the said former confession.

8. And be it enacted, That if any judgment or decree as aforesaid, for a sum certain, which doth not purport to carry interest on the money or tobacco for which the same was obtained, shall be stayed by reason of any confession as aforesaid, such sum shall bear interest from the date of such confession; and it shall and may be lawful for the party who may hereafter sue out execution on said confession of judgment, or the original judgment on which such confession was made, to compel payment of interest on the said sum of money, or tobacco, from the date of the said confession, by endorsing on the execution his claim of interest from the time when the said confession was entered into, and the sheriff, coroner, or constable, (as the case may be) shall levy such interest accordingly.

9. And be it enacted, That no distress for rent shall be made until the expiration of the thirty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen, provided the tenant or tenants enter into bond to the landlord or landlords, his, her or their executors or administrators, with such security, and in such penalty, as two justices of the peace of the county wherein the lands or tenements, for which said rent may have accrued, are situated, shall approve of, conditioned for the payment of the sum due on the thirty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen, with interest thereon from the time the said rent became due; and the said bond, so as aforesaid taken, shall be retained by the justices of the peace taking the same, to be by them delivered to the person or persons to whom the rent is or may be so as aforesaid due; and in case any distress for rent shall be made before the thirty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen, if the persons so as aforesaid distressed shall enter into bond in manner aforesaid, the justices so as aforesaid taking the said bond, shall grant a certificate thereof to the person or persons so as aforesaid distressed, and the said certificate, being delivered to the officer making the distress, on his being paid, or security being given for the fees incurred by the said distress, the officer making the said distress shall, and he is hereby authorized and directed, to return and deliver the

goods and chattels to the person or persons so distressed; provided always, that when the rent reserved and contracted to be paid by the terms of the contract, shall consist of a specific proportion or share of the growth or product of the land, or other thing, rented to, and occupied by, such tenant, such contract, rent or tenant, shall not be considered as coming within the purview of this act, or be in any manner operated upon by the same.

10. And be it enacted, That if any person, or the executors or administrators of any person, to whom any such bond shall be executed, shall conceive him, her or themselves in danger of suffering from the insufficiency of security in such bond, it shall and may be lawful for him, her or them, to apply to the two justices of the peace before whom the said bond was executed, or upon the death, removal, or disqualification of the said justices, or either of them, then to any other two justices of the peace of the county aforesaid, who may, if they deem the said application well founded, cause a notice under their hands and seals, to be served upon the person or persons, their executors or administrators, by whom the said bond was given or left at his, her, or their last place of abode, requiring him, her or them, within a fixed reasonable time thereafter, to enter into a new bond, with other security, to be approved of by said justices, and upon neglect or failure to comply with the said requisition, then it shall and may be lawful for the said person, or his executors or administrators, to whom the said bond was executed, to sue immediately on the said bond, and to distress for the rent for which the same was given, in the same manner as he, she or they might or could have done before the passage of this act.

11. And be it enacted, That in the case of a judgment on which execution has been stayed under any former law of this state, the original defendant or defendants in such judgment shall not have or be entitled to any benefit of the provision of this act, unless the said defendant or defendants shall enter into bond, with sufficient security, to be approved of by the judge, justices or justice, as the case may be, to indemnify the securities under such former supersedeas; provided always, that this provision shall not extend to any case where said defendant or defendants shall produce to the judge, justices or justice, as the case may be, the assent in writing, of the securities on the former supersedeas, their executors or administrators, to the said defendant or defendants entering into a new supersedeas under this act; and in any case of a bond entered into under any former law of this state to stay proceedings under a decree for foreclosure and sale of mortgaged property, and in any case of bond heretofore entered into to stay proceedings under a distress for rent, the mortgagee, his heirs, executors or administrators, or the tenant or tenants, their executors or administrators, shall not be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this act without the assent, in writing, first had and obtained, of the mortgagee, his executors, administrators, or assigns, or of the landlord, his executors or administrators, as the case may be, unless the securities under any former bond entered into are indemnified with security to be approved of by the chancellor, judge or justices, as the case may be.

12. And be it enacted, That if after the thirty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen, the tenant or tenants, or any person claiming by, through, or under him, her or them, shall hold and occupy the lands or tenements, for the rent due for the occupation whereof bond hath been given as aforesaid, that then and in that case the landlord or landlords, his, her, or their executors or administrators, may proceed to distress for the same, in the manner that he, she or they, might or could have done before the passage of this act.

13. And be it enacted, That the following fees shall be allowed to each of the said justices for services performed under this act: For taking bond, twelve and an half cents; for issuing summons, six and one fourth cents; for supersedeas, twelve and an half cents; for every certificate, six and one fourth cents.

14. And be it enacted, That no attorney shall be entitled to collect by execution any fee or fees now due, or that may hereafter become due, during the continuance of this act, provided the same shall be superseded in the same manner that

judgments and decrees are to be superseded by this act.

15. And be it enacted, That nothing in this act contained, shall be taken or understood to prevent persons from superseding of judgments in conformity to pre-existing laws of the state, if they shall prefer so to do.

16. And be it enacted, That the act, entitled, A further additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for regulating the mode of staying executions, and repealing the acts of assembly therein mentioned, and for other purposes, passed December session eighteen hundred and thirteen, be and the same is hereby repealed.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY MAY 25, 1815.

HYMENÆAL.

Married, on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Duncan, John T. Stoddert, esq. of Charles county, to the amiable and engaging Miss Elizabeth Gwian, of this city.

ORDINATION.

Ordained at Easton, on Saturday 20th inst. to the order of Priesthood, by the Right Rev. Bishop Kemp, the Rev. Mr. Noble Young, of Prince George's, Maryland, and the Rev. Mr. William Wickes, of Wilmington, Delaware.

With what appearance of confidence will the great high priests of Democracy be able this year to enforce their doctrines upon the people?—British influence and torism can no longer be called to their aid, and the subject of impressment, and the principles of blockade, having been abandoned by the president, they will hardly dare to introduce them. Driven then, as they are, from these grounds, which at one time appeared to furnish an inexhaustible theme for declamation, we know not to what hold they will next fasten themselves—Surely not to the wisdom, and prudence, and firmness, of Mr. Madison in conducting the war, for until near its close, every arrangement and every movement was marked by imbecility and folly. If by any chain of reasoning they are able to shew that the war has been accompanied by those numerous blessings, which can overbalance its evils, and that the objects for which it was declared have all been obtained, they may make proselytes to their doctrines, but until they can make such impressions on the people, their efforts will be unavailing. To supply this want of argument, we anticipate the substitution of money, misrepresentation, and intrigue; and hence we see a necessity on the part of the people to be on their guard. They may soon calculate upon being assailed by all the virtues of the patriot Madison; by the splendid victories of a necessary and judiciously conducted war; by the abandonment, on the part of the British, of all those objects for which the nation was compelled to bleed and suffer; but the sophistry which must accompany these representations to the public, will be concealed by a screen of so thin a texture, that the first glance will be sufficient to detect it. The state of the republic has been seen by all, and few have been so situated that they have not at times been made to tremble for her safety, and share a portion of the calamities, which had been wantonly brought upon her. If the people will always keep these things in mind, they need not fear the influence of democratic eloquence, for their orators are generally incapable of staggering under the weight of the subject. As they are fortified against any attempts at bribery or corruption, we do not anticipate much effect from the sum already raised, and which is said to be applied to this particular purpose.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the upper part of Anne Arundel county.

"After what has already been observed, I have still further to remark, that the democrats among us are very industrious in making their arrangements for the next electioneering campaign. From the manner in which they have commenced, and the great anxiety they frequently manifest for the success of their party, we have no reason to expect that they will have any thing undone which can even leave a remote tendency to advance their political machinations. I should feel myself no anxiety as to the result of our elections, provided I could see any ex-

pression on the part of the democrats to counteract their efforts. I am, however, not at all sanguine as to the success of their efforts. I cannot bring myself to believe that any change will be made from want of activity or from want of ability. I can see no reason why any change should be made, less it is effected by bribery or corruption; for surely the democrats produce an acknowledgment on the part of the British of those measures for which it was declared, and we have a host of taxes to which would have been added for this unprofitable contest, ought certainly to be up and doing for many an advantage may be taken by the adversary, unless met at a suitable time & in a proper manner. As all the friends of Madison's policy, they know how to judge of it. They were allowed to consult their minds; but you know what impressions are sometimes made by presentation and intrigue, and may be assured, that not a little either will be made use of to the object which democrats have in view."

LEGISLATURE OF CONNECTICUT.

On the 11th inst. the General Assembly of the state of Connecticut commenced their spring session at Hartford. On the day following His Excellency Governor Smith, the legislature and delivered the following speech:—

Gentlemen of the Council,
Mr. Speaker, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

You will accept my sincere congratulations on the restoration of peace between the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. I shall say to you with no remarks upon particular provisions of the treaty. The silence of that instrument on all the alleged points of controversy furnishes its best comment, and unfortunately affords too much reason to conclude that the real objects of the war have not been attained. Neither am I disposed to dwell on the multiplied evils which have resulted from a precipitate resumption of arms. The unprofitable contest over, and although its unhappy sequences must be long felt, we owe it to a Beneficent Providence, to our national independence, to our honor, and the essential rights of state governments are preserved. In reviewing, however, the scene of suffering and dismay which thus providently brought upon our country, we shall recognize with just pride, the uniform gallantry of our seamen, as well as the patriotic spirit so generally displayed in defence of our soil. The American People must perceive that the principles of a virtuous policy bid them to engage in wars of conquest or ambition, still by a use of the means which God has given them, they have little to apprehend from the assaults of any foreign power.

You will also reflect, gentlemen, with peculiar satisfaction on the unanimity and patriotism which the people of this state have manifested during a season of such extraordinary trial and perplexity. For believing the war to have been necessary—possessing an extensive frontier continually exposed to ravages—a national squadron of waters soliciting protection, and of affording it—the expenditure for defence thrown upon the resources of the state, whose aid in a very important respect was the same time called in question, it was under these and other circumstances, that our citizens faithfully discharged their duty to the confederacy and to themselves. And it ought to be acknowledged with devout gratitude, that numerous bodies of our troops, incessantly employed for our protection, and amidst repeated conflicts with the enemy, so few have fallen by disease or the sword; & that withstanding the large and untold demands on the treasury, whole debt it is believed will be fully satisfied in the course of the following month, without extending upon the appropriated funds of the state.

The commissioners appointed in pursuance of a resolution of the assembly, to conclude an arrangement with the general government relative to the defence of the state, were without delay upon the assigned to them. Their report

you. A principal object of the war was to secure the reasonable arrival of the treaty of peace, and the termination of the war. I will not detain you by any observations on the ordinary business of the session. Our civil institutions, I should hope, can require no alteration or amendment. Our reforms are indeed indispensable. But it is presumed few changes can be necessary in a system which has existed, with little variation, for nearly two centuries, the object of admiration abroad, and of affection at home. The condition of the treasury probably such as that we may flatter ourselves the exigencies of the state demand no unusual addition to the resources experienced from the national requisitions. The improvement of our finances by every practicable method short of increasing public burdens, is a subject which deserves, and will undoubtedly receive your attentive consideration.

Our joy at the return of peace is heightened by the reflection that the whole community of civilized nations were at length allowed to partake of the same blessing, and were entertained of a long and favorable not merely to the public, of regular commerce, but to the most and highest interests of mankind. Whilst indulging these hopes we are surprised with intelligence of a revolution, not less astonishing in its probable effect upon the tranquillity of the world. What consequences may flow from events so extraordinary, it surely does this nation not to mingle in the commotions which are agitating the Eastern Continent, separated from that theatre of war by great political and national boundaries, we should ill requite the bounty of Heaven by staking our precious gifts upon the issue of a European contest. Having seasonably escaped from a war which, if continued, must have involved us in these additional horrors, we shall find a more useful and honorable employment in cultivating the arts of peace, in cherishing and promoting a national spirit and energy, in strengthening our union in endeavouring to bind up the wounds already inflicted in our country.

JOHN COTTON SMITH,
General Assembly,
May Session, 1815.

EDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.
New-York, May 25.
The Mediterranean squadron, under the command of Com. Decatur, arrived at Sandy Hook at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, with a strong gale from N. W.

The U. S. frigate, United States, completely dismantled, and damaged a thorough repair.

[Boston paper.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.
LATEST FROM ENGLAND.
Arrived yesterday, the frigate Victoria, 40 days from London, with a valuable cargo of dry goods, and the London Courier of the 10th. We have been favoured with following particulars by an officer who left Paris last night, and upon whose information we are told we may implicitly rely. From the moment Buonaparte in France he adopted a policy of falsehood, asserting prizes was known and acknowledged by England and Austria. How could I have escaped this, he said, "but with the aid of the English, whose aid I received on every side, and whose aid was my daily comfort." Austria, he added, made a truce for twenty years, stating that the Archduke was actually with him, and that Maria Louisa and the King of Rome were on their way to France. These statements read every where, and added to the tales of the Bourbons, the theme, on account of willingness to abolish the empire. Since his arrival at Paris, he has more than once expressed his active trop, and his expedition which has been ordered—that he ought to have been home and at a peace footing. At first he styled himself

citizen of the
United States
incorporated."

